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...BRARY

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, cloudy. Temp. 1-6 (34-43). LONDON: Tuesday, cloudy. Temps. 4-6 (39-43). CHANNEL: Tuesday, fair. Temp. 1-8 (34-46). NEW YORK: Tuesday, fair. Temp.—6-1 (21-34).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi ... 5.50 Dirh | Algeria ... 4.00 Din. | Austria ... 13 S. | Bahrain ... 0.500 Din | Belgium ... 36 B.Fr | Canada ... C$ 0.95 | Cyprus ... 300 Mils | Denmark ... 4.25 D.kr. | Dubai ... 5.50 Dirh. | Egypt ... 70 P. | Eire ... 30 P. | Finland ... 3.50 F.M. | France ... 3.50 F. | Germany ... 1.80 D.M. | Great Britain ... 75 P. | Greece ... 30 Drs. | India ... Rs. 10 | Iran ... 95 Rials | Israel ... I.£38.00 | Italy ... 600 Lire | Kenya ... Shs. 9.25 | Kuwait ... 350 Fils | Lebanon ... £L3.00 | Libya ... L.Din. 0.25 | Luxembourg ... 26 L.Fr | Madeira ... 32.5 Esc. | Malta ... 22 Cents | Morocco ... 3.50 Dr. | Netherlands ... 1.90 Fior. | Nigeria ... 70 K. | Norway ... 3.75 N.Kr. | Oman ... 0.560 Rial | Portugal ... 30 Esc. | Qatar ... 5.50 Riyals | Saudi Arabia ... 4.25 Riyals | Spain ... 60 Ptas. | Sweden ... 3.50 S.kr. | Switzerland ... 1.70 S.Fr. | Tunisia ... 325 Din | Turkey ... T.£. 3.50 | U.S. Mil. (Eur.) ... $0.50 | Yugoslavia ... 22 D

30,139 * PARIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1980 Established 1887

Khomeini's Kurdistan Aide Quits, Backs Rebel Demand

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Jan. 7 — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's chief representative in the tense Kurdistan province has quit and joined Kurdish rebels demanding that the central government pull its forces out of Sanandaj, the provincial capital, the Tehran Times reported today.

Hossein Shahvessi, Kurdistan's governor-general, resigned after the regime of Ayatollah Khomeini refused, to honor the governor's pledge to the rebels that the government's Revolutionary Guard would be withdrawn from the city, the English-language newspaper said.

It said that Mr. Shahvessi joined Kurdish rebels taking part in a 6-day-old sit-in to protest the government's refusal to withdraw the militiamen. Residents of six other Kurdish towns demonstrated yesterday in support of the Sanandaj sit-in, the paper said.

The Times quoted sources as saying that Hashem Sabaghian, a member of a government negotiating team sent to Kurdistan, opposed any guard withdrawal before armed members of the Kurdish Democratic Party leave the city. Kurdish rebels, backed by the party, fought with Guardsmen last summer and fall in a bid for greater autonomy in Kurdistan.

The growing tension in Kurdistan highlighted only one of several areas of minority unrest in Iran.

In the northwestern city of Tabriz, tens of thousands of supporters chanting Ayatollah Kazem Shariatmadari's name today imposed a virtual general strike on the city amid renewed demonstrations and protests, reporters in the area said. About 150 of the supporters, using sticks, attacked the city's bazaar, shops and revolutionary committee headquarters, the state radio reported.

The rioters, who carried posters of Ayatollah Shariatmadari, burned a public service bus, smashed several cars and forced shopkeepers to close their businesses, the radio said. Two local offices of the Revolutionary Committee Iran's ruling body, were set afire, the broadcast said.

The disturbances began last week with an attempted attack on Ayatollah Shariatmadari's home in Qom, near Tehran, and spread to Tabriz, the ayatollah's main stronghold.

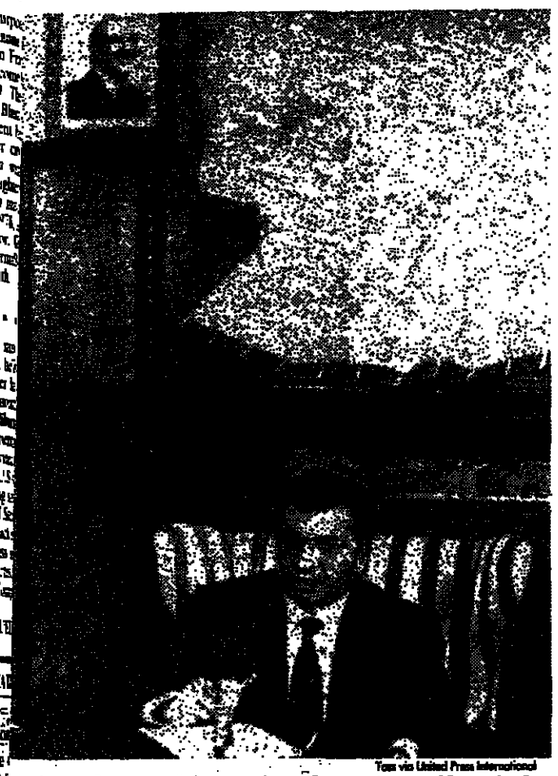
3 Killed

Three persons were killed overnight in renewed clashes, according to Western reporters; one person was killed and more than 150 others were injured in weekend clashes there between rival supporters of the ayatollahs.

In a continuing crackdown on leftist political groups, who are suspected of aiding Moslem People's Republican Party protesters in western Iran, security agents arrested five members of the Marxist Fedayeen guerrilla organization in the mountains north of Tehran.

In southeastern Baluchistan province, Baluchi insurgents attacked

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Tass via United Press International

A photograph transmitted by Tass shows Babrak Karmal, the new Afghan president, in Kabul last week. The portrait above appears to be one of former President Nur Mohammed Taraki, who died after his removal in a coup last September.

Afghan Fighting

Pravda Cautions Pakistan Not to Harbor Insurgents

From Agency Dispatches

MOSCOW, Jan. 7 — Pravda cautioned Pakistan today not to permit anti-Communist Afghan insurgents to use Pakistani territory as a "base for the preparation of imperialist aggression" against Afghanistan.

The warning was contained in a Pravda dispatch from the Pakistani capital, Islamabad. The dispatch asserted that aggressive plans by the Pakistanis' U.S. and Chinese supporters are "drawing Pakistan ever deeper into a dangerous combination."

It added: "Participation in such machinations is by no means in accord with the interests of the Pakistani people or the principles of good neighborly relations."

It was the strongest such warning against Pakistan so far, although Moscow had already said that Pakistani camps for Afghan refugees were actually training centers and that some of the training was done by Pakistani Army officers.

In the Afghan capital, Kabul, a Western diplomat said that 10 Soviet soldiers had been killed in Kabul since the coup.

Rules for Newsmen

The Afghan government has imposed strict rules on the foreign reporters who poured into Kabul over the weekend, when the government released its policy and started issuing visas to foreign newsmen.

Journalists are required to register with the Foreign Ministry and to sign a pledge that they would not violate rules imposed by the government.

An official said that the rules prohibit any act against the Afghan revolution and warned that references to the Soviet presence in Afghanistan would not be permitted. All news reports leaving Afghanistan via official channels must be submitted to a government censor.

At least three U.S. television newsmen were detained for several hours for filming emotional scenes outside Policharki prison when political prisoners there were released yesterday.

In eastern Turkey, several hundred Moslems burned a Soviet flag and shot during an anti-Soviet demonstration in the town of Bitlis, 160 miles from the Soviet border, police reported.

Report on Troops

In Washington, the State Department said today that the Soviet Union had about 80,000 troops in or near Afghanistan and that the kind of equipment that the Russians are using indicates that their buildup will continue.

There has been concern in Islamabad, as well as in Washington and other Western capitals, that the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan makes neighboring Pakistan increasingly vulnerable to Soviet pressure.

An early test of the geopolitical impact of the Soviet move into Afghanistan may come when Pakistan receives a specific offer of arms to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Associated Press

Mrs. Gandhi smiles for supporter after election victory.

Waldheim Relays to UN Iran Warning on Pressure

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 7 (AP) — Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim told the UN Security Council today that Iranian officials have warned that "any pressure or enforcement action" would only provoke resistance to a solution of the U.S.-Iranian crisis.

In the Security Council, five nonaligned council members circulated a draft resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan as the council today opened its fifth meeting on the Afghanistan situation.

Mr. Waldheim's report on his visit to Tehran last week was issued before a scheduled closed meeting of the council to discuss the report and a U.S. request for imposing economic sanctions against Iran. On Dec. 31 the council said it would meet to consider sanctions if the U.S. hostages held in Iran were not released by Jan. 7.

Mr. Waldheim reported that sanctions were discussed in his talks with Iranian Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh. "Mr. Ghotbzadeh described such measures as useless because Iran would be able to survive even under such an embargo," Mr. Waldheim said. "Any pressure or enforcement action would only provoke more resistance by the Iranian people."

The report was issued after Mr. Waldheim gave a personal account of his trip to President Carter yesterday in Washington. Despite Mr. Waldheim's suggestion that sanctions would not help, White House spokesman Jody Powell later announced that the United States would press for UN sanctions.

Closed Meeting

At its closed meeting, the council will decide whether and when to hold a public meeting on the sanctions issue.

The Soviet Union, under attack by the United States in Security Council debate on its intervention in Afghanistan, might decide to veto sanctions. China and Zambia, who went along with the Dec. 31 resolution, have said they are reserving decision on the sanctions question.

In Washington, Carter administration spokesmen cautioned today that they were not rejecting the ideas that Mr. Waldheim has proposed for settling the Iranian crisis.

Mr. Powell and State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d appeared to leave open the possibility that Mr. Waldheim might arrange for simultaneous release of the hostages and convening of an international inquiry into the record of the deposed shah of Iran.

The Security Council resolution, sponsored by Bangladesh, Jamaica, Niger, Zambia and the Philippines, did not mention the Soviet Union by name but "deeply deplored" the armed intervention in Afghanistan.

Soviet Ambassador Oleg Troyanovsky said he would veto the resolution if it came to a vote.

Says Voters 'Woke Up'

Indira Gandhi Wins Election Landslide

By Stuart Auerbach

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7 (WP) — Indira Gandhi, back from political disgrace, today accepted an overwhelming victory in India's national elections as nothing more than her due. "I have done a good job in the election, as I had done in government before," she told supporters.

Speaking to a celebrating crowd in the front yard of her home near the city center, she said of the voters who handed her a humiliating defeat 33 months ago, "They woke up in 1977 soon after making their big mistake."

While the counting continued tonight, there was no doubt that Mrs. Gandhi's Congress-I (for Indira) party would take a clear majority of the 542-member Lok Sabha, the lower house of Parliament, and be able to form India's next government, with Mrs. Gandhi returning to the job of prime minister that she held for 11 years before her defeat in 1977.

At 8:30 tonight, United News of India gave Congress-I 132 seats of the 174 that had been declared as won so far. Parties allied with Congress-I had won 11 other seats.

Mrs. Gandhi's opponents were in disarray. Jagjivan Ram's Janata Party, the coalition that defeated Mrs. Gandhi in 1977 and which was expected to provide the strongest opposition to her, had won only nine seats so far. Mr. Ram, the 71-year-old untouchable leader who has been in every Indian Cabinet but two since independence, won easily in his district.

Communist Prospect

The combined Communist parties had already won eight elections in the state of Kerala, where they were allied. If they forge ahead in West Bengal, where they are believed to be strong, they could pass Janata to become India's official opposition party.

Lok Dal, the Janata spin-off party of caretaker Prime Minister Charan Singh, was even further behind than Janata. By tonight it had won only four seats. Mr. Singh won easily in his district of Bagpat, where there were charges that a large number of untouchables were kept from voting by the landowning farmers who provided his main support.

Mrs. Gandhi swept to a personal victory in both of the constituencies where she was on the ballot. Her 33-year-old son Sanjay won a heavy victory in Amethi, in Uttar Pradesh.

Just six months ago, Mrs. Gandhi, whose support among India's politicians appeared to be diminishing fast, told a reporter that she expected to be in jail by September as a result of concerted efforts by the Janata government to punish her for her use of harsh emergency powers during the last 19 months of her rule.

She had been expelled from the Lok Sabha in 1978 after winning a by-election, and was thrown into jail for a week that Christmas on charges of abusing parliamentary powers. Her passport was taken away, and tax men searched her farm with metal detectors for buried loot. She still faces charges in special courts accusing her of corruption and of illegally jailing political opponents during her emergency rule.

Associates Return

Sanjay Gandhi, who is appealing a conviction, is being investigated after an official commission reported that he used influence to start up an automobile firm that never produced a car but allegedly provided riches for him and his friends.

Many of Mrs. Gandhi's associates in emergency rule have now been returned to power by the voters, including Bansi Lal, the former defense minister who was taken to jail in handcuffs and accused of bending government rules to help Mr. Gandhi set up his auto factory.

While Mrs. Gandhi — an aristocrat whose father, Jawaharlal Nehru, was India's first prime minister and a leader in its independence fight — displayed little public emotion over her victory, her sup-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Confident Gandhi Savors Victory Before the Count

By Michael T. Kaufman

NEW DELHI (NYT) — In obviously pleased anticipation of victory, Indira Gandhi discussed her fall from power and what she believed was her imminent rise just before the polls opened for the second and last phase of India's national elections.

Before a single ballot was counted, Mrs. Gandhi said that her party had won "entirely on my name." Her confidence in victory was borne out by early results, which pointed to a sweeping majority for the Congress-I Party.

In the election-eve interview, the 62-year-old former prime minister shed her earlier caution about whether she would accept the post of prime minister if her supporters win a majority. "I think I have to," she said. "Earlier I didn't even want to stand for election, but the party felt that they could not win the election if I didn't stand."

Mrs. Gandhi was thoroughly defeated in the 1977 general election. Now she said that she is motivated by needs of the nation as well as appeals from the party. "I don't want to be in power; I don't want to be in power at all," she said. "I think I have far greater powers. Who do you think was in power all this time?"

Of the politicians from the Janata Party, which toppled her government, she said: "Maybe they made government policy, but I was at the center of Indian politics. I was the main issue of discussion at every Cabinet meeting."

Vindication

Asked if a clear victory for her party would represent a personal vindication and an exoneration for excesses that took place while she held emergency powers, Mrs. Gandhi said, "I think a personal vindication came long ago, because the people made it very obvious that they were with me."

Much of the discussion concerned Mrs. Gandhi's assertions that she and her family have been victimized by political enemies who continue hounding her with legal prosecutions.

Asked whether she plans steps to heal the wounds caused by acrimonious campaigning and political defections, she replied: "I have always been for reconciliation, but I have had attacks on me — it's not just now, or during the emergency. There was a concentrated attack on me from before. And there are elements here which are strongly opposed to everything I stand for ideologically."

"I have never indulged in anything personal against them," she continued. "I am not vindictive and they know I'm not. They can't point to a single act where I have been vindictive."

Mrs. Gandhi was asked what she feels should be done with the special

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. Bans Trading in Grain Futures to Protect Prices

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 — The United States closed most grain futures markets today and tomorrow, the first such action in peacetime. The government sought, as a leading grain market expert said, to prevent "a flood of mind-boggling disasters from engulfing the nation's biggest industry — agribusiness."

Meanwhile, Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland said that the government — in a bid to minimize disruption of the grain markets — would offer to buy the contractual obligations of the firms that had contracts to sell wheat, corn and soybeans to the Soviet Union. He estimated the cost of the purchases would be about $2.5 billion.

He said the government will hold the grain in storage and release it on the market at a later date. He said the administration had not yet decided by what mechanism or with what timing it will release the grain.

Virtually all of the U.S. grain exported to the Soviet Union had been expected to feed the expanding Soviet livestock herds.

The U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission suspended all futures trading in wheat, corn, oats, soybeans and soybean oil and meal for two days. The closings affected the Chicago Board of Trade, the Kansas City Board of Trade, the Minneapolis Grain Exchange and the Midamerica Commodity Exchange, Chicago.

Canadian Pledge

The move followed President Carter's decision Friday night to put an embargo on the export of 17 million tons of wheat, corn and soybeans to the Soviet Union in response to Moscow's military intervention in Afghanistan. Authorities expect the embargo to cause grain prices to drop, although futures prices have a 20-cent daily fluctuation limit.

In Ottawa, Canadian External Affairs Minister Flora MacDonald said that Canada would not try to take commercial advantage of the U.S. decision. She said that, although Canada has not given any guarantees to the United States regarding Canadian grain exports to the Soviet Union, Canada would not try to make up the shortfall. The Soviet Union has been Canada's third biggest grain customer in recent years after China and Japan.

In Winnipeg, grain prices opened sharply lower on the Winnipeg commodity exchange, an exchange spokesman said. Prices on all contracts for the six grains traded — rapeseed, flaxseed, feed wheat, oats, rye and barley — opened at the lower limit at which the exchange permits trading in futures contracts, he said.

As reaction to President Carter's grain policy continued, the European Economic Community announced today in Brussels that Mr. Carter had called an emergency meeting of the grain-exporting nations in Washington on Friday. The United States called the meeting to seek support of Mr. Carter's policy, an EEC Commission spokesman said. An EEC delegation would attend, he added.

Corn and wheat prices in the European Economic Community are not expected to be affected much by the U.S. decision. EEC prices are determined by the EEC's joint agricultural policy. But the European market price of soybeans, used principally to feed livestock, are not controlled and could drop substantially.

Farmers 'in Hock'

The market expert who said the suspension was aimed at preventing "a flood of mind-boggling disasters," Melvin Sjerven, senior editor of Milling & Baking News, the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

European Defense: Superpowers Still Key

This is the second of a four-part International Herald Tribune series on the problems facing Western Europe as it enters a new decade.

By Joseph Fitchett

BONN (IHT) — Western European defense developments in the 1980s will be dominated by the emerging military equation between the two superpowers. The implications are unsettling for Europe, which has grown accustomed to the protection of overwhelming U.S. nuclear superiority.

IHT 80s SPECIAL REPORT

The new power balance — whether codified by a U.S.-Soviet SALT-2 agreement or by a continued nuclear arms buildup by both sides if the accord is not ratified — has stimulated doubts about U.S. readiness to wage intercontinental nuclear war for Western Europe.

Although the risk of a conflict in Europe still seems remote, the diminished credibility of the U.S. strategic umbrella, real or imagined, has ushered in a troubled climate of a kind unknown in Europe since the onset of the Cold War in the 1950s. The apparent U.S. helplessness in the face of Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan can only add to Western European uncertainty.

To the east of the European Economic Community, the Soviet Union will reach a peak of military strength in the early 1980s.

Associated Press

Soviet Union is deploying the Backfire Bomber, above, as well as the SS-20 missile.

To its west, the EEC finds the United States increasingly determined to see its European allies shoulder more of the defense burden.

Samm Nunn of Georgia, probably the most defense-minded of U.S. senators, warned recently: "Americans have died in large numbers on European battlefields, and we are prepared to do so again . . . but only for a Europe that is dedicated to its own defense." Delivered to a West German audience by a senator who has championed NATO, it was a signal widely noticed.

The new U.S. mood crystalized in the arduous negotiations over the European basing of medium-range nuclear missiles capable of hitting Moscow. The program came into existence in 1978 as a reluctant U.S. response to complaints by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt about growing European vulnerability and a widening European-theater gap in favor of Soviet nuclear power.

In the end, Washington was determined that Europe accept the plan. The new missiles couple the United States to European defense, but they also make Europe a potential nuclear battlefield between the United States and the Soviet Union.

In effect, they put an end to what Henry Kissinger calls "the secret dream of every European . . . If there has to be a nuclear war, to have it conducted over their heads by the strate-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Adamson Was Murdered, Kenyan Police Chief Says

NAIROBI, Jan. 7 (UPI) — Conservationist Joy Adamson, who wrote the best-selling book "Born Free," was murdered and not killed by a lion, Kenyan Police Commissioner Ben Gethgi said today.

Mr. Gethi told the Kenya news agency that three men "are helping police with investigations" into the murder. According to sources, the three men in detention were all former employees whom Mrs. Adamson had dismissed.

Police said a pathologist's report indicated that Mrs. Adamson had been killed by a sharp object, probably a *simi* an African knife that resembles a sword, but that the murder weapon had not been found.

Mrs. Adamson, 69, was found dead Thursday night at her camp, Shaba, about 250 miles north of Nairobi. Police said at the time that she had been killed by a lion.

Mr. Gethis' remarks followed a statement by President Daniel Arap Moi last weekend that new facts had come to light that had prompted him to order an investigation of the killing. He did not elaborate.

The new facts were believed to be the result of an autopsy that showed, according to sources, that Mrs. Adamson had died of two puncture wounds made by a sharp instrument and that she had not been mauled by a lion.

The original report was thought to have been based on a hasty examination by Mrs. Adamson's assistant in the dark.

According to neighbors around the Shaba enclave, Mrs. Adamson had recently had a run of bad luck, including a fire at the camp that was thought to be arson.

Newspaper reports said that her car was missing when police arrived at the scene of the killing, and there was some speculation that the murder was carried out by local bandits.

The Shaba compound was used by Mrs. Adamson to study the habits of leopards during the past 18 months and was surrounded by barbed wire.

The neighbors also said that Mrs. Adamson had been having trouble with her staff and had fired several employees in the past few months.

"Born Free," published in 1960, told the story of Elsa, the lionness, a orphan cub that was raised by Mrs. Adamson and her husband, George, to maturity and released into the wild. The book was made into a film and was followed by two more books, "Living Free" and "Forever Free."

Tito Meets Aides For Discussions At Brdo Retreat

BELGRADE, Jan. 7 (UPI) — President Tito, on the job despite a blood vessel disorder, today called three key state and party officials to his mountain retreat in Brdo for wide-ranging discussions, the national news agency said.

It said he met with Communist Party Secretary Dusan Dragosavac, party Central Committee Presidency Chairman Stevan Doronjski and Vice President Lazar Kolisevski for discussions on domestic matters as well as on the international situation.

Marshal Tito, 87, has been at his mountain lodge since leaving a hospital in Ljubljana Saturday after two days of tests for what well-informed Yugoslav sources described as varicose leg veins. U.S. heart surgeon Michael DeBakey and a Soviet a Russian specialist were called in yesterday to examine him and to consult with his doctors.

Yugoslavs have been minimizing the seriousness of Marshal Tito's ailment, and the news agency issued a picture yesterday of his hosting the two foreign doctors, his own physicians and Mr. Dragosavac at a lunch soon after the examination. In the picture, Marshal Tito looked robust

French Policy on Afghanistan Provokes Questions, Criticism

By Axel Krause

PARIS, Jan. 7 (IHT) — Recent statements by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and other French leaders on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan today provoked criticism and questioning here from politicians, commentators and Western diplomats.

"Despite the explanations by Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet last night, we are still looking for logic in France's position — vainly," said a senior Western diplomat.

During a radio panel show with French and U.S. journalists yesterday, Mr. Francois-Poncet described the Soviet action as "a very severe blow to detente," but he ruled out following the U.S. lead in sanctioning Moscow in any substantial way.

The fractious Gaullist branch of the government coalition said today that it expected firm and clear language from Mr. Francois-Poncet, but instead had heard that France has decided to do nothing. The party's statement called for solidarity with countries opposing threats to peace. It not specifically name the United States.

Questions continued today over the meaning of a statement made by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing on Friday during a New Year's reception for journalists at the Elysee Palace. It has been widely interpreted by French newspapers as indicating government understanding for Soviet behavior in Afghanistan.

According to those present, the French leader said: "The intervention of the U.S.S.R. was not necessarily programmed. One cannot say that it was premeditated. Perhaps it was determined by the internal situation of Afghanistan."

A well-placed French government official said today that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was suggesting that the Russians "were caught in a deteriorating situation and acted," and that the intervention need not be interpreted as dictated by a deliberate policy to push southward.

In an article entitled "Excessive Discretion," the newspaper Le Monde complained that France is pursuing "two policies at once . . . sanctions in one case, discretion in the other." The paper said Mr. Francois-Poncet used "much tougher" language in condemning Iran's imprisonment of U.S. embassy personnel in Tehran than in reacting to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. "Is imprisonment of 50 American diplomats more scandalous than the invasion of a country, the attempt to enslave an entire population?" the editorial asked.

Citing informed sources, Le Monde said that Paris is convinced that the Soviet Union is in fact heading for grave military setbacks in Afghanistan and will become increasingly bogged down just as the Americans were mired down in Vietnam. "Why not make this analysis public?" it asked.

Le Monde reported that Mr. Francois-Poncet and Soviet Ambassador Stepan Tchervonenko had a frank discussion yesterday. In diplomatic parlance, the adjective means the exchange was tough. French officials today confirmed that the meeting occurred, but declined to describe it.

Reviews Moscow Ties

Egypt to Cut Soviet Staff, Offer Aid to Kabul Rebels

ASWAN, Egypt, Jan. 7 (NYT) — President Anwar Sadat's government decided yesterday to order a reduction in the Soviet Union's personnel in Egypt and to offer military aid to the people of Afghanistan to drive Soviet troops out of their country.

The decision was made because the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan "threatens the whole situation in the area, especially in the Arab world," a high official said after Mr. Sadat met for five hours with the political bureau of his ruling National Democratic Party.

Mansour Hassan, minister of state for information, said that Egypt would decide later whether it was necessary to break diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. In the meantime, he said, Soviet diplomatic and technical personnel in Egypt are to be reduced.

It was not clear how many Russians would be affected. Mr. Sadat has ordered the expulsion of Russians twice before. In 1972, he abruptly expelled more than 15,000 Soviet advisers and started turning his country away from socialism and toward capitalism and friendlier relations with the West. In December, 1977, when Moscow joined its radical Arab allies in denouncing Mr. Sadat's peace initiative, the Egyptian leader ordered several Soviet and Eastern bloc cultural centers and consulates closed.

Conciliatory Moves

Recently, however, Egypt had been moving to improve relations with the Soviet Union, and the Russians had resumed supplying spare parts for military planes and generators at the Aswan High Dam. Egypt also nominated an ambassador for its embassy in Moscow, which had been headed by a charge d'affaires for two years.

Since the Soviet thrust into Afghanistan, Egypt has harshly and repeatedly denounced the Soviet Union for its "attempt to impose Marxism on a Moslem nation."

Other Reaction

From Agency Dispatches

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Jan. 7 — About 2,000 students demonstrated here today to protest the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and called on the Egyptian government to provide arms to the Afghan rebels.

In other reaction:

● In Vienna, Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria criticized Soviet moves in Afghanistan again today, declaring that intervention by an army of a foreign country "must be rejected as a matter of principle."

● In Tokyo, a Foreign Ministry official said today that Japan would suspend economic and technical assistance to Afghanistan while Soviet troops remain there.

Japan plans to halt temporarily a planned $1.7-million grant for housing materials and a project to train Afghan engineers in Japan, he said. The official, in the ministry's Overseas Economic Cooperation Bureau, asked not to be identified.

● In Jakarta, Indonesia, President Suharto called today for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan and for the release of the U.S. hostages in Tehran.

● In Toronto, an effigy of Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, was burned yesterday as about 80 persons protested the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan.

Pravda Cautions Pakistan Not to Harbor Insurgents

(Continued from Page 1)

bolster its northern defenses, in the view of Western diplomats in Moscow.

In Cairo, an Afghan rebel leader said today that he had asked the Egyptian government for an immediate airlift of weapons and military advisers to help his forces to fight Soviet troops.

Zia Khan Nasri, chairman of the Afghanistan Islamic and Nationalist Revolutionary Council, made the request in a meeting with Mansour Hassan, the Egyptian minister of state for information. He said that Egypt could provide stockpiles of Soviet-made anti-tank and anti-aircraft weapons.

The Pravda dispatch from Islamabad described Peshawar, 30 miles from the Khyber Pass that leads into Afghanistan, as the headquarters of a large-scale military aid program for the Afghan insurgents. Pakistan has insisted that all that the Afghans are receiving is shelter and food.

"The hostile forces thrown out of Afghanistan have been taken under the wing of international reaction," Pravda asserted. "They have been organized into big armed detachments for the purpose of intervening against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan."

It added: "The necessary training is being given in special camps in the northwest province of Baluchistan and in other regions on the Afghan border. The training is given by U.S. and Chinese instructors and by Pakistani Army officers . . . Money and weapons flow in an endless stream from the United States, China and a number of other Western countries . . .

"In short, aggressive actions against the Afghan revolution are being carried out from Pakistani territory on a large scale. They have been particularly intensified in recent days."

A State Department spokesman in Washington said that there were 50,000 to 60,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan last Friday and that another two divisions — 20,000 to 25,000 men — were either just inside the Soviet Union or were moving into Afghan territory.

"From the extent and the nature of the equipment that the Soviets are using, there are indications that there is nothing expeditionary about the nature of this invasion," the spokesman said.

He said that there were signs that the troops and their heavy equipment "are probably the core of a permanent force to be deployed in the future and the Soviet role is likely to continue growing, replacing the Afghan Army units until a more loyal force can be raised."

12 Die in Pakistan Crash

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Jan. 7 (UPI) — A head-on crash of two buses killed 12 persons and seriously injured 17 others yesterday near the town of Gujrat, about 100 miles southeast of here, officials reported.

SALES
NINA RICCI
BOUTIQUE
39, avenue Montaigne
17, rue François-Ier
29, avenue George-V
Wednesday, 9 th,
10 th and 11 th January
from 10:00 a.m.
to 6:30 p.m.

Mexico Elected To UN Council

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 7 (UPI) — The UN General Assembly today elected Mexico as the 15th member of the Security Council after Cuba and Colombia withdrew their candidacies in a compromise.

The assembly had been deadlocked since Oct. 26 in the bitter contest between the two Latin American countries. While Cuba was most often in the lead, it never managed to obtain the required two-thirds majority.

The compromise was worked out in a meeting by the group of Latin American delegations early today.

O.J. PERRIN
Joailliers
VACHERON CONSTANTIN
6, rue du Rhône Genève

Associated Press

Iranians carry a box of Christmas cards through a gate of the U.S. Embassy compound in Tehran on Monday. The cards were sent to the hostages at the embassy through an Atlanta newspaper.

In Interview at Embassy in Tehran

Militants Say U.S. Hostages Doing Well

By Christopher S. Wren

TEHRAN, Jan. 7 (NYT) — As the U.S. diplomatic hostages entered their 10th week of captivity yesterday, their militant captors insisted that they were being well-treated and fed American-style food, but conceded that their hands were still bound.

The militants, in an interview with The New York Times, said that they considered the 50 or so hostages guilty of treachery toward Iran in varying degrees, although not all were considered CIA agents. The hostages have not been transferred to regular Iranian jails because, the militants explained, they will be "forgiven" and released when Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah of Iran, and his wealth are returned.

Otherwise, the militants insisted, the hostages will be tried for espionage in Islamic courts and, when judged guilty, could be executed, imprisoned or extradited to "oppressed peoples" in other countries.

The militants objected to being called terrorists and insisted that all of them are university students. But they acknowledged that they were politically active earlier and have neglected their academic studies to pursue their quarrel with the U.S. government.

These and other points emerged yesterday in a two-hour interview with two spokesmen for the militants and an assistant who translated their remarks into English.

The three hours that this reporter was allowed to spend inside the occupied embassy compound were restricted and closely supervised. The militants rejected a request to see the hostages to ascertain their condition, citing security reasons, and refused to disclose how many Americans they were holding.

After being searched thoroughly, this reporter and a three-member Japanese television crew were escorted to an outbuilding that had been the library of the embassy's commercial section, away from the chancery itself.

The interview was conducted without preconditions in a windowless office labeled Interview Room No. 3. The two spokesmen and their interpreter, who would not give their names, sat at a desk. Two posters of Ayatollah Khomeini had been tacked behind them. Other posters included photographs of alleged U.S. atrocities in Vietnam.

The first spokesman, a young man with horn-rimmed glasses, said that the militants' treatment of their hostages was humanitarian "because we believe in Islam." Every morning, he said, the hostages took showers, had breakfast, exercised in the sun and read.

He said that a Pakistani hostage, offered freedom after the embassy takeover, had stayed on to cook American-type food for them. "They are in good condition," he said.

Pressed about their situation again later, he repeated that "our relations with the hostages are humane and Islamic." He said that the hostages received news from their families, but declined to say whether they had access to foreign news broadcasts or were aware of U.S. domestic concern about them.

As he explained it, the hands of the hostages were still tied about 18 inches apart with a soft cloth. "This doesn't prevent their freedom of movement," he insisted. "They can easily read, eat and do what they want."

As for the hundreds of thousands of Christmas cards sent to the captives, the spokesman said that "we have given the Christmas cards to the hostages, although we believe this was also a plot by Carter, since we know he is not a Christian but a criminal. But, because some Americans with true and pure feelings of Christianity sent these cards, we gave them to the hostages." It was not clear from his remarks whether all of the cards had been delivered.

'Searching for Freedom'

The second spokesman grew agitated when he was told that most Americans considered his group little more than terrorists. He responded with a recitation of alleged U.S. crimes in Vietnam, Chile and against the Palestinians and concluded by saying that "we are people searching for freedom. Your government is the worst terrorist in the world."

Asked whether they were actually students, the first spokesman said: "All those who participated in the takeover of the spy nest remain involved in our activities and are all students in different faculties of Tehran's universities."

Khomeini's Kurdistan Aide Quits, Backs Rebel Demand

(Continued from Page 1)

two government convoys, killing two Revolutionary Guards, an army officer and a noncommissioned officer, Pars said. Four insurgents died, it added.

Western reporters were expelled today from Tabriz and escorted from their hotel to the airport by Revolutionary Guardsmen. A Guard spokesman there said that six foreign reporters had been put under house arrest in their hotel to prevent them from reporting on the expected demonstration.

The action was taken one day after Abdol Ghassem Sadegh, the foreign press chief in the Ministry of National Guidance, said that the government was considering expelling all American, British and West German reporters.

Pars quoted Mr. Sadegh as saying that the foreigner journalists might be ordered out "as long as Iran-U.S. relations had not been clarified and especially as long as the U.S. espionage center was occupied."

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's regime expelled most foreign reporters last fall, but allowed many to return after Iranian militants occupied the U.S. Embassy in Tehran on Nov. 4 and took 50 Americans hostage.

Troop Reductions

BONN, Jan. 7 (AP) — The West German government remains committed to negotiating reductions in troops and missiles with Moscow, a Bonn spokesman said today. Armin Gruenewald said that the Western alliance stands by its offers to negotiate mutual troop cuts with the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact and reductions in medium-range nuclear missiles.

He declined comment on the Afghan situation pending further consultations with the United States and other NATO allies. "We do not want to march at the head of the company," he said, "either in one direction or the other."

Assets Actions Halted

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (UPI) — A U.S. District Court judge, responding to a State Department warning that any action now could complicate the effort to free the American hostages in Iran, today postponed for 60 days all court proceedings relating to the attachment of Iranian assets.

U.S., Russians Are Still the Key to European Defense

(Continued from Page 1)

gic forces" of the two superpowers.

The Soviet Union already has started deploying new weapons against Europe, including the SS-20 missile and low-flying Backfire bomber.

European hawks contend that the SS-20 is so accurate that it needs only a small warhead and could carry out a surgical strike to neutralize NATO militarily without causing widespread civilian devastation. But the most reliable information about its warhead size — bigger than the Hiroshima bomb's — makes that implausible.

The SS-20s do improve the Soviet Union's ability to inflict nuclear blackmail on Western Europe. These mobile missiles could not be destroyed by preemptive strike. They could be used selectively — only against West Germany, for instance — to try to demoralize European governments into neutrality.

That capability, a new factor in the calculus of power in Europe, has reopened debate on the Kremlin's intentions. It had sunk to a whisper during the last decade's comfortable assumptions about detente.

The overall Soviet buildup prompted Mr. Kissinger to predict that the Warsaw Pact in the mid-1980s will have "a window of opportunity" to attack the West with numerical superiority in troops and warheads.

But most analysts think that an assault on Western Europe is the least likely form of Soviet military adventure. "Attack would be improbable unless the Soviet military could promise rapid success without nuclear escalation, and the alternative appeared to be the disintegration of the Soviet empire [because of revolts in satellite countries]," said Michael Howard, professor of the history of war at All Souls' College at Oxford.

A more refined version of the Kissinger window theory contends that Soviet military power will peak in the mid-1980s; then the West's battlefield electronics and such new missile programs as the mobile MX will start to restore NATO superiority.

Before the decade's end, the Soviet military bureaucracy might be tempted to capitalize on its maturing military investment. Otherwise, say some analysts, the military risks being challenged on its big share of Soviet spending, which has diverted resources away from economic development.

These conflicting interpretations of Soviet intentions preoccupy politicians in this country. NATO's front line. West Germany wants a defense stance that both protects it from Soviet pressure and safeguards its improved relations with East Germany.

For NATO, one of the most optimistic prospects for the 1980s is West Germany's emergence as the country with most redoubtable conventional army in Western Europe. Although it has attracted little public attention, that factor is revolutionizing NATO strategy.

Many planners believe NATO can now visualize a successful conventional defense, whereas in previous decades it has had to rely almost totally on the deterrent threat of "first-use" nuclear retaliation against an overwhelming Soviet conventional offensive.

NATO analyses increasingly note the power of the Bundeswehr, which will be equipped with a daunting array of antitank weapons. The emphasis on antitank warfare will dominate the modernization of most Western armies in the 1980s, but West Germany — which concentrates on a single defensive mission on its own territory — has advanced farther than Britain, France or even the United States.

"Their equipment, alongside ours, is a Cadillac compared to a Ford," said a U.S. colonel, observing the 5th Panzer Division as it practiced night-firing in camouflaged tank-killer vehicles near the Czech border.

During the next few years, the Bundeswehr will take delivery of thousands on armored antitank vehicles, capped by a Messerschmidt-built helicopter that hovers a few feet off the ground to escape radar and then rises to fire antitank missile salvos.

The teeth of this antitank warfare are wire-guided missiles with such acronyms as TOW and MILAN. Deadly against tanks at ranges up to two miles, these small missiles can be hidden in woods and cities or mounted on vehicles to exploit European weather and terrain, which favor the defender. And the easily used missiles will be available to reservists who can be mobilized to treble the Bundeswehr's peacetime manpower ceiling of 495,000.

The sophistication of the MILAN is its electronically aided simplicity: The missiles are directed to targets by a guidewire unreeling behind them. A soldier simply keeps the enemy tank on his small screen.

Commanding the 5th Panzer, Gen. Werner Heyd, one of the Bundeswehr's few remaining World War II veterans, says that his soldiers score better than 90 percent accuracy. He adds: "The training is mostly for hide-and-seek maneuvers, and speed of firing, and we try to make it perfect."

'Awful Cost'

Summing up the Bundeswehr's sense of deterrent power, defense planner Dr. Walter Stuetzle says: "If I had my way, we would invite every graduating class of the Soviet staff college to watch us fire MILANS against tanks and then talk to our troops about how easy these missiles are to use. They would quickly see the awful cost of an attack in these conditions."

The West German antitank network is the sharp end of NATO's long-term defense strategy for the 1980s. The plan was designed to correct its conventional forces' weakness, which caused Western alarm in the 1970s. The Bundeswehr, under an improved NATO air cover, will try to wear down an assailant while U.S. reinforcements rush across the Atlantic, itself patroled by a modernized British navy.

The new defenses will leave NATO vulnerable in places. The alliance's flanks — Italy in the south, Denmark and Norway in the north — would crumble under a Warsaw Pact attack. But NATO's strength in West Germany should enable the central front to hold. Eventually, pact troops would be obliged to withdraw — or to accept the onus of escalating to nuclear war.

That hypothetical outcome of an East-West war in 1985 is described in a recent book, "The Third World War," by Sir John Hackett, a retired British general who served at NATO.

The growing West German influence in NATO is softpedaled by this country's leaders to avoid political friction with their allies or with the Soviet Union. This sensitivity reflects West Germany's policy guideline of avoiding being singled out on touchy issues. In the nuclear missile decision, for example, Bonn insisted that other European governments participate, too.

West Germany worries that NATO may gradually become a two-tiered alliance — in which Washington and Bonn offer leadership while support dwindles among the less powerful members. The Netherlands, for example, could move toward a Scandinavian-style neutralism inside NATO.

To maintain cohesiveness, NATO also has embarked on another approach to European stability with a plan for "a decade of arms control in Europe."

Active Consultations

Disarmament negotiations in the 1980s will focus on the new nuclear missiles in Europe, probably as an extension of the SALT talks of the last two decades. For the first time, European governments will play a role, because Washington has promised active consultations with its allies. And the Kremlin will step up its new tactic — which paid off in blocking the neutron bomb — of approaching European governments directly about NATO's military moves.

Another arms control theme will be an expansion of "confidence-building measures" — for example, inspections to reduce the risk of surprise attack. That approach figures in France's plan for a European conventional disarmament conference.

In contrast to the convergence on disarmament in Europe, occasional calls for a European defense community appear as utopian as ever because of political and economic obstacles. So Europe can hardly escape the impact of fluctuation in tension between the two superpowers.

France Factor

France, which tries to maintain a standing army as large as the Bundeswehr, will undertake a costly modernization of its nuclear deterrent capability. But U.S. critics continue to accuse France of contributing little to collective defense while indulging in the rhetoric of national power and pursuing a national strategy of individual advantage.

French neutrality did facilitate the birth of detente, but France may find it untenable to stay aloof if East-West relations again deteriorate.

In particular, a U.S. administration in the 1980s may act to ensure access to Third World raw materials. Since such imports are even more vital to Europe than to the United States, Washington will demand a political price for defending that Western interest.

"If American military force intervenes somewhere, and our European allies simply stay aloof, . . . [there will be] overwhelming support in Congress and in public opinion for the removal of American troops from Western Europe," says Irving Kristol, a conservative U.S. analyst.

U.S. insistence on European burden-sharing, however, is mirrored by the allies' expectation of prior consultation on key U.S. actions — not simply being notified after the fact. On both sides of the Atlantic, diplomats acknowledge that smoother alliance decision-making is an important goal in the years ahead.

The main question remains the fate of detente. In view of the changed military atmosphere, deteriorating East-West relations and uncertainties in the Western alliance, the decade may not see a new Cold War but is likely to have to endure a disagreeably warm peace.

On Tensions in Islamic World

Begin in Egypt for Sum... Strategic Talks Are Lik...

ASWAN, Egypt, Jan. 7 (NYT) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel flew to this southern Egyptian resort on the Nile today for his ninth summit meeting with President Anwar Sadat, a four-day visit during which the two leaders are expected to discuss broad strategic questions involving rising tensions in the Islamic world.

Since the U.S. Embassy was seized in Tehran by militant Moslem activists, and since Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan, both men have offered the United States military facilities in their respective countries. The Israelis have appeared especially anxious for American use of their ports and air bases as a way of demonstrating that Israel has some strategic value to the West.

Increasingly since President Sadat's dramatic visit to Jerusalem in 1977, Egypt and Israel have found themselves on a similar wavelength in their strategic assessments of Middle East problems.

But the talks here are also likely to deal with some divisive issues, particularly the stalled negotiations on fulfilling the provision in the two countries' peace treaty for creating local self-government for Palestinian Arabs living under Israeli occupation.

The two sides are so far apart what powers such a Palestinian authority should have — Israel wants to limit them severely — that a Western diplomat predicted that any progress here would be merely "incremental."

Mr. Begin's schedule is heavy on sightseeing; only two brief discussions with Mr. Sadat are planned. Mr. Begin's entourage includes Israel's ambassador-designa... Eliahu Ben-Elissar.

The two countries are... diplomatic relations on... day after Israel compl... phase of its withdraw... Sinai.

Mr. Sadat has made... military facilities cond... to rescue the hostages i... embassy, not to occup... the United States see... the Arab world. Egypt... denied a report last nig... television contending... field in Egypt was be... as a U.S. base.

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(Continued from...

trade's leading journal... further: "Having just... fifth consecutive rec... most country elevato... up as the port termi... think the president... what he has done."

The ban on trading... to prevent any artifi... cline while the Carte... tion prepared more... plans to cushion the... embargo, such as p... grain for internation... manufacture gasohol... 3). James Stone, cha... Commodities Futu... Commission, said today... ing in the affected ma... sume Wednesday unle... further information.

Confident Gandhi Sav... Victory Before the Co...

(Continued from Page 1)

courts that were set up to hear charges against her and her son Sanjay, growing out of alleged abuses of power during the emergency. The courts continue to process cases with much slow argument being exchanged. Sanjay Gandhi, who is appealing a sentence of one of these courts, is favored to win in a race for a parliamentary seat.

Mrs. Gandhi said she thinks that the "judges should look at the special courts from a purely legal point of view." She said she hardly knows what the charges before the courts have been. The cases have droned on "because there is nothing in it." She said she does not think she would claim executive privilege in the court proceedings if she becomes prime minister.

Asked whether she thinks she would be able to govern while the legal matters still swirl unsettled, she replied: "I can assure you, if I wasn't distracted before being prime minister, why should I be distracted after? It doesn't bother me at all."

Despite her disclaimers of vindictiveness, Mrs. Gandhi showed little desire to let bygones be bygones. Speaking of the Janata government, she said: "I don't know if there's a case in history where a government has been after one person and one family." She said the harassment continues. Recently, she said, when her chartered plane landed at Delhi Airport, officials routed it to a far corner of the airfield and did not provide a ladder for dis...

Speaking of Morarj... succeeded her as pri... she charged that he is... two greatest authoritari... — F... The other, she said, is A. Ra... Minister Charan Sing... ceeded Mr. Desai after... the defections from the... of ty that toppled the go... A... August and forced the... tions.

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Of her role during the... she said that there w... excesses carried out by... cials of which she had... edge. She said that she... gized.

Gandhi ... By Lands...

(Continued from Pa...

porters danced with gle... lawn of her house this m... wedding band played as C... workers trooped past hasti... police barricades to ch... leader.

Mrs. Gandhi rarely s... cept when the cameras we... At one point she arran... paign workers into a bett... but for the most part she s... platform receiving pal... salutes from supporters f... Occasionally she bent to ... lands back to small childre...

She said she went to be... last night, when her victo... from clear, and awoke at... morning. A close aide... appeared to pay little att... the results today, while s... New Year's greetings with... ter-in-law.

Salvadoran P... Sets Demands... New Governm...

SAN SALVADOR, Jan. ... The Christian Democrat... agreed yesterday to form a... ernment with the military... are changes made in the... security forces, a dialogue... ist groups and the exclusi... vate enterprise representat... the government.

The Christian Democ... largest opposition party, ... put forward two candidates... new military-civilian jun... are Antonio Erlich and... Hirezi, the foreign minist... government that collap... week. There was no i... whether the military woul... the party's demands.

The military-civilian... broke down last week after... vilian members, 12 of 13 ... and many officials resigne... jority stepped down in pro... the military's shift to the ... slowdown of promised s... forms and the continuing ... of the country's economic ... the government.

Local analysts say the o... of reconstructing the alli... pears to be the armed fo... ceptance of the Christian D... demands.

The two remaining mem... the five-man junta, Col. Adol... jano and Col. Jaime Guitier... yesterday with the permanent... cil of the armed forces, a ... young colonels who led the... overthrow of President ... Romero.

Bonn, Madrid Talk

MADRID, Jan. 7 (UPI) — ... German Chancellor ... Schmidt arrived from a vac... Majorca today for an offic... day visit to Spain.

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News Analysis

or Suma Picks Restraint as Crisis Response

Are Li

Fox Butterfield

G, Jan. 7 (NYT) — Faced Russian intervention in Af- and a major Vietnamese against remnants of the guerrillas in Cambodia, pears to have concluded est response is to continue age international pressure ong-term attrition take its ainst Hanoi and Moscow. n diplomats here say there dence that Peking has be- obilize its forces along the se border, although Chi- omats abroad have hinted st two weeks that China is ng whether it needs to ietnam another lesson," a to China's 17-day attack e border last winter.

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n diplomats believe that ese have ruled out direct ion to counter the Soviet move of several army divi- o Afghanistan. The Chinese e that they have very limit- gge with the Soviet Union, mats say, and instead look eful reaction by the United Western Europe and Third ountries.

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hinese are also prepared to ous in military aid to Paki- g one of Peking's closest al- diplomats feel.

o bolster Pakistan's defens- coordinate possible Chinese S. aid are expected to be he subjects discussed by the cretary of defense, Harold and Chinese officials during ent visit. Mr. Brown is the h-ranking Pentagon official China since the Communists power in 1949. His trip was last fall, well before the cri- Afghanistan.

Arms for Pol Pot

mbodia, Peking is providing but important quantities of edicine and perhaps food to t's guerrillas through secret ls in Thailand, intelligence say. Some Chinese military ntatives and the Chinese am- or to the defunct Pol Pot ment are still with Pol Pot in gle hideaway.

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g a visit to Thailand last high-level Chinese Army of- are believed to have made a stine side trip to see Pol Pot. they who engineered a ic reshuffle in the Cambodi- mmunist hierarchy, persuad- Pot officially to step down Khieu Samphan become r, intelligence sources say. ot remains commander of the forces, however, and that is y post.

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he same time, the sources be- China may be preparing the ings of an insurgency against ietnamese-dominated govern- in Laos. The sources believe China may be behind the for- n of a shadowy group called ao Socialist Party, and that the se may have agreed to take Indochinese refugees from and with the idea of training of them to go back into north- aos.

nam began charging in Sep- t that Peking had moved large ers of troops to the Laotian and had stirred up trouble mountain tribesmen who are sympathetic to China than to ietnamese-backed regime in ane. These accusations are be- to be premature.

important Lao Communist Sisanan Saignanouvong, of the party paper and the Lao press agency, fled to nd and then to China last er. An informed source says her senior Lao Communist lists escaped shortly after- Mr. Sisanan's departure was ed by a purge of suspected hinese officials in Vientiane. nese engineers worked for in northern Laos building a k of roads, and created good

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Gives Last B-29 British Museum

Corr

ESTONE, Maine, Jan. 7 — The Air Force's last B-29 r — the type of aircraft that ed atom bombs on Nagasaki Hiroshima — is being flown Arizona to England to be do- to a British air museum.

B-29, named the "Razor- was scheduled to arrive this oon at Loring Air Force Base ine from the Davis Monthan orce Base in Arizona and will wn to England tomorrow — a the U.S. government to the ial Air Museum in London, fficials said yesterday.

China Committed Elsewhere, Others Too Weak

Asian Forces Appear Unable to Deter Soviet Advances

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK (NYT) — The methodical and, apparently, effective military intervention of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan has provoked a crisis in Southwest Asia that is exacerbated by the weaknesses of the forces defending the states in the arc that stretches from eastern Turkey to western India.

The strategic picture is easily discernible. The Russians have taken Kabul, the capital, and occupied most of the important military airfields. These airfields are being fortified with surface-to-air missile batteries and equipped with modern command and control facilities.

There are no positive indications that Afghan guerrilla resistance has delayed seriously the Soviet advances. There is a strong suspicion that accounts in the Pakistani press of extensive Soviet casualties are exaggerated.

The harsh fact, intelligence analysts in Washington and in European capitals agree, is that there are no military forces in the immediate area that are collectively, much less individually, capable of deterring the Soviet Union. Considered in the abstract, assuming that the United States and its military allies do nothing, Russia's forces could make further moves into Iran or Pakistan and command the entrance to the Gulf.

Chinese Role

China is the only Asian country with the military potential and the geographical position capable of making the Russians think twice about further adventures in the region. But the Russians know that China's military strength is committed to its northern border and that it lacks advanced military technology.

Much has been made of the assistance that China might provide to the Afghan rebels. In Washington, there does not appear to be any doubt of China's willingness to help. Doubts focus on that country's capabilities. If Soviet tanks supported by MiG-21s push deeper into Afghanistan's mountains — and most experts on the Soviet Army believe that they will — rifles and machine guns will be of minimal use. Anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles will be required to slow down, if not halt, a Soviet blitzkrieg. The Chinese regular army does not have enough of those weapons for its own forces.

At the moment there seems to be no reason to believe that the Afghan guerrillas — even if they were to be supported by elements of the old Afghan Army, which is unlikely — can offer a coherent defense to the forces deployed by the Soviet Union. It appears that, even after a wholesale transfer of light automatic weapons, mortars and land mines, the guerrillas are unlikely to impede Soviet operations.

It is easy to discern an analogy with Vietnam, as a senior Washington official said, but on examination the analogy breaks down. The guerrillas have no military coherence, they have no tradition of victory, they have no secure sanctuary to which they can return and from which they can draw arms and supplies. To compare them to the Viet Cong in 1965 may be comforting, but it is unrealistic, according to this view.

The Afghan Army, when unrest began, was a force of 80,000 men. Desertion, large-scale surrenders to guerrillas fighting in the cause of Islam, a serious shortage of replacements for weapons and of spare parts for existing weapons has reduced the force to perhaps a quarter of its former effectiveness. The army's contribution to the Soviet pacification well may be limited to providing guides. The guerrillas, xenophobic and rife with tribal rivalries, are likely to use the captured weapons and reject deserters whom they consider foreigners.

Iran Seen Vulnerable

To some analysts in Washington, a turbulent Iran appears to be the state most vulnerable to further Soviet intervention. The stakes are high and the potential price in Soviet blood and treasure minimal compared to the gains. Diplomatic pressure and the threat of Soviet bombers flying from newly established bases at Herat, Shindand and Farah in northwestern Afghanistan probably could force any Iranian government into a virtual surrender to the Soviet Union. "How long do you think the states of the Arabian peninsula would stand up to the pressure that the Russians would then exert upon them?" asked a retired British general with long experience in the Gulf states.

Although pictures of Iranian militants on guard at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran have created the impression of an armed and aggressive Iran, the truth apparently is a good deal different. Two years ago the Iranian armed forces were considered the sure guardians of tranquility and Western interests in the region. Today, the Iranian forces, U.S. military experts say, have deteriorated into something approaching an armed rabble.

To many U.S. civilian and military analysts, Pakistan appears to be the focus for investment that eventually might deter the Soviet Union. Pakistan's problem is not in the morale and effectiveness of its soldiers and pilots but the obsolescence of many of its weapons and the shortage of spare parts.

Pakistan and Afghanistan share a rugged border that would make transferring the munitions of war difficult. A more reasonable objective for U.S. military policy would be to supply Pakistan with modern fighter aircraft, tanks, anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles and armored personnel carriers. The chief political drawback seen by some officials in Washington is that such a step would frighten India and, possibly, move that country closer to the Soviet Union, thus shifting the power balance in Asia even more toward Moscow.

United Press International

U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown, right, with the U.S. envoy to China, Leonard Woodcock, left, begins first round of discussions with Chinese Communist Party officials in Peking.

To Use Corn Withheld From Russia

U.S. Aides Differ on New Gasohol Plan

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (WP) — A major new gasohol program — using corn embargoed from shipment to the Soviet Union — was announced yesterday by Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher.

But officials directly involved in the program — at the White House and the departments of Agriculture and Energy — had a substantially different version of what is to be.

Mr. Christopher volunteered the disclosure in response to criticism by Republican presidential candidates of the embargo, which was ordered Friday by President Carter in partial retaliation for the Soviet intervention of Afghanistan. Some of the embargoed 17 million tons of grain will be for "a massive increase of . . . gasohol production," Mr. Carter said Friday.

Gasohol — a mix of nine parts of gasoline and one part of pure, 200-proof ethanol — is a clean-burning substitute for unleaded premium fuel.

Mr. Christopher, appearing on a television interview program, said that the gasohol program "will use the equivalent of 5 million tons of corn during" 1980. "This will lead to the production of over 500 million gallons of gasohol."

His numbers puzzled Weldon Barton, director of the Agriculture Department's Office of Energy. To start with, Mr. Barton said, the 182.5 million bushels of corn involved would produce 456 million gallons of ethanol, not gasoliol. The ethanol would be combined with nine times as much gasoline, for a total of 4.56 billion gallons of gasohol.

Until now, however, production of gasohol on such a scale had been projected not for the end of 1980, but for the end of 1985, Mr. Barton said. With a "crash" effort, he said, possibly half of the 1985 production goal could be realized in 1980. Such an effort, he added, would involve enactment of legislation providing a permanent or long-term 40-cents-a-gallon subsidy of ethanol; tapping the underused or unused capacity of distilleries to make 140- to 190-proof ethanol, and construction of facilities to convert that product into 200-proof alcohol.

Currently, 1980 production is expected to total about 50 million gallons of ethanol for gasohol. The crash effort could add about 150 million more, Mr. Barton said.

Speeded-Up Timing

On the television program the State Department official, apparently referring to unleaded premium fuel, said: "Indeed, by the end of 1980 over 10 percent of a particular kind of fuel will have alcohol additive."

Mr. Barton said that Mr. Christopher was essentially correct in translating 5 million tons of corn into 10 percent of premium unleaded fuel — except that it will not happen in 12 months.

Mr. Christopher, in introducing his disclosure of the "new" program, said that the administration would announce it Monday. At the White House, however, Stuart Eizenstat, the domestic affairs adviser, said that the Energy Department had been developing the program for several months — "long before the Afghanistan problem" — and that the Energy Department would announce it "within the next few days."

In addition, Mr. Eizenstat said, he understood — on the basis of a memo from John Sawhill, the Energy Department deputy secretary — that the production of gasohol targeted for the end of this year was 400 million gallons. Mr. Christopher had said 500 million — and apparently had meant alcohol.

5 Firms Say U.S. Misused Their Defoliant in Vietnam

By Lee A. Daniels

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (NYT) — Five chemical companies that manufactured the military defoliant Agent Orange in the 1960s and 70s have charged that its negligent misuse by the government is responsible for any injuries and disabilities Vietnam veterans and their families may have suffered from it.

The companies also accused the government of failing to inform servicemen of the potential dangers of exposure to Agent Orange, a herbicide mixture that contains traces of an extraordinarily toxic substance called dioxin, and of failing to provide medical care to veterans and families suffering from the chemical's alledged effects.

The five companies are Dow Chemical Co., Monsanto Co., Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co., Hercules Inc. and Diamond Shamrock Corp. Their assertions, filed separately Friday in U.S. District Court in Westbury, N.Y., were in response to a class-action suit brought against them last year by a Vietnam veterans' organization on behalf of more than 3,000 veterans.

The veterans' group, Agent Orange Victims' International, and other critics of the manufacturers contend that the defoliant caused serious maladies in servicemen exposed to it and birth defects in some of their children. That view is disputed by the firms and by some government officials.

The government has begun a long-term study of the defoliant's possibly deleterious health effects. Last February, the Environmental Protection Agency suspended use of herbicides containing 2,4,5-T (one of Agent Orange's two ingredients) in forests and pastures, along rights of way, around residences and in aquatic and recreation areas. But it allowed its continued use in ricelands and cattle grazing areas.

The agency said it acted because a study had linked 2,4,5-T to miscarriages in the Alsea basin of Oregon, where it was used regularly on timberland. Other studies have found it to be one of the most carcinogenic substances known. The dioxin gets into the 2,4,5-T as a result of the manufacturing process.

The companies' charges are the latest round of legal manuvering in the veterans' suit. According to a Dow spokesman, the companies are not admitting that Agent Orange is harmful. Rather, they are saying that if the court rules that substance did cause injuries and disabilities, the fault lies with the government, not with them. The Justice Department had no comment yesterday.

The attorney for the veterans' group says the companies' new claims represent "a significant departure" from their earlier position that Agent Orange absolutely could not have caused servicemen's ills. Attorney Victor Yannacone made it clear he thinks the fault lay with the chemical companies.

Each company filed separate briefs, but, according to Mr. Freyer, they were almost identical. According to those who have read the Dow brief, it accuses the government of acting "negligently and recklessly" in failing adequately to test the herbicide, of using it in ways not anticipated by the company, of exposing servicemen to the defoliant in Vietnam, of failing to warn them of its hazards, of failing to instruct them in the proper methods of using it and of failing to attempt to provide medical care to veterans who were discharged.

Doctor Estimates 350 Lepers Live In San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7 (UPI) — A Public Health Service doctor says there are 350 lepers in the San Francisco Bay area, many of whom hide their ailment from employers and even spouses because of the stigma attached to the disease.

Most are treated on an outpatient basis at the Public Health Service Hospital in San Francisco. Dr. Robert Gelber, head of the Hansen's Disease Service at the hospital, said some of the prejudices that caused lepers through the ages to be shunned, loathed and banished from communities, have disappeared.

However, he added, most people still have the misconception that leprosy is an incurable and highly contagious disease and that its victims are confined by law to leprosaria.

Dr. Gelber said leprosy is not very infectious and that those who get it through "close, long family contact" can be rendered noninfectious almost immediately by treatment with drugs.

Many of the bay area patients are living normal family lives and are employed, but most of the employers are not aware of the affliction, Dr. Gelber said. "I think most of the patients I treat are frankly in hiding," he said. "It's not that they have not come to understand that they are no risk, but this is not a tolerant world."

Vienna Leader in Prague

PRAGUE, Jan. 7 (Reuters) — Franz Muhri, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party, arrived here today for what was reported as a brief working visit. The Czech and Austrian parties have traditionally close ties.

2 in U.S. Admit Aiding Violation Of Slavery Law

ALEXANDRIA, La., Jan. 7 (UPI) — A father and son today pleaded guilty in federal court to violating a federal anti-slavery law by helping their employer chain illegal Mexicans aliens on a farm to keep them from running away.

Joe Price and his son Dale pleaded guilty rather than being tried for aiding and abetting violation of slavery peonage laws. They will be sentenced Jan. 21 — as will be employer Connie Ray Alford, who had pleaded guilty to such violation.

The Prices were accused of helping chain aliens on the Alford farm in Truxno, where the elder Price is foreman and his son a worker. Each faces a maximum penalty of a $5,000 fine and five years in prison.

Federal prosecutors said Mexican laborers who worked the farm were locked up at night to keep them from escaping. They were paid no salary and received only minimal food. The prosecutors said the farm owner had two of the workers chained in a chicken coop; when they tried to escape, he threatened to confine them to a metal cage.

By Shunning Forum Considered a Success

Reagan Seems Real Loser in Iowa Debate

By Adam Clymer

DES MOINES, Iowa (NYT) — Televised political debates are more often lost than won, and Saturday night in Des Moines the clear loser was 1,447 miles away.

Former Gov. Ronalfi Reagan of California did not lose by sweating and appearing nervous, the way Richard Nixon did in 1960, or by announcing the freedom of Eastern Europe in the manner of President Gerald Ford in 1976.

Instead, he just declined the invitation and stayed home, a decision that nettled some Iowa Republicans when he made it, and bothered more of them after they watched his rivals for the Republican presidential nomination debate issues and jab at each other in a dignified way.

The candidates who came tended to impress most those who already liked them. The exception was Rep. John Anderson of Illinois, who was singled out by politicians and country editors as one who made the strongest, freshest impression.

No Farce

But as Stephen Roberts, the state Republican chairman, said yesterday, "Most Republicans thought it was a tremendous event. The biggest loser was Reagan, especially because we thought the debate worked, that it didn't turn out to be a farce that wasn't worth the effort."

At least for Iowa Republicans — and for those who watched the debate on educational television or a delayed showing of it broadcast by CBS — the impression conveyed was one of a group of capable exponents of Republican beliefs who were younger than Mr. Reagan, who is 68.

That impression has to work against the Reagan campaign approach, which, his aides concede, is to act as though the nomination is his by history and by competent organizational effort, unless he makes a fool of himself.

"I was impressed by their knowledge, the way they articulated their views," said Robert Beck, editor of The Iowegian in Centerville.

"It was most unusual to see such a fine collection and hear their views," said Al Pinder, publisher of The Grinnell Herald-Register.

Elsewhere in the state, their counterparts echoed those views, even in the rural areas where Mr. Reagan's support is strongest.

Foreign Affairs

There was an emphasis in the debate on foreign policy, military preparedness and the restriction on grain sales to the Soviet Union. That emphasis was dictated by the news, but also by a basic Republican belief that the Democrats and President Carter have made a mess in all those areas.

The Republicans all think that there are more votes to be won on inflation, eventually, but, conceding that the country's attention is on foreign affairs now, they are trying to seize some of that attention.

Even so, they were milder in language than some had been earlier in the week. Former Gov. John Connally of Texas slid by his recent calls for setting deadlines on release of the American hostages in Iran and "disruptions" of Iranian oil production. He made only generalized criticism of "weakness and appeasement over the many months, over the last several years."

George Bush, who last Monday scoffed at Mr. Carter for naivete in saying that he was unhappy that the Russians had lied about Afghanistan and was changing his view of them, barely mentioned that. Instead, he talked most often of his experience, almost as though reading a resume.

The complaint that the restriction on grain sales made Iowa grain farmers the "scapegoat" for weak foreign policy was pursued insistently by Rep. Philip Crane of Illinois and Sen. Bob Dole of Kansas, and it was generally supported by all those present except Rep. Anderson.

Rep. Anderson was the odd man out more than once, by urging a 50-cent-a-gallon gasoline tax and by saying that to achieve a balanced budget, cut income taxes and increase defense spending, "you'd do it with mirrors."

Lewis Kimer, editor and publisher of The Record Herald and Indianola Tribune, said that Rep. Anderson had come across to a group that watched the debate with him as "the most intelligent man on that panel — a very sharp and qualified person."

The impact of these opinions is hard to predict. The Jan. 21 Iowa caucuses are an organizational contest. Rep. Anderson has virtually no organization here; Mr. Bush and Mr. Reagan each have networks of eager workers.

But if Rep. Anderson manages to get on the board, or, more realistically and more significantly, if Mr. Bush manages to beat Mr. Reagan, it may mean that debates mean something, and it may deflate the Californian's stay-away strategy. His contention that a debate would be divisive was hardly borne out. The others, all agreeing that he should have come, made fun of him.

That kind of result in Iowa might even challenge the conventional political wisdom that it is good politics for a front-runner to stay out of debates.

So the other loser may be Mr. Carter, whose late refusal after an eager and early acceptance led to the cancellation of the Democratic forum, which was to have been held tonight and had been awaited more expectantly than the Republicans' debate. Television commercials and group phone calls were to bring him to Iowa today, but he will be 984 miles away.

Over Prosecuting Some Crimes

Study Finds Secret Rules Guiding U.S. Attorneys

By Robert Pear

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (NYT) — A new survey of federal prosecutors shows that most refuse to prosecute certain crimes because of secret written criteria that vary substantially from one prosecutor's office to another throughout the country.

Eighty-three of the 94 U.S. attorneys in the United States have written guidelines under which they regularly decline to prosecute certain violations of federal law, the survey found. Where one district may prosecute, another may decide that such a case is not serious enough, or does not involve a large enough loss of money to merit inclusion in its bulging load of cases to be prosecuted.

The study is significant because it dramatizes the lack of a uniform national policy in an important area of criminal justice. The disparities in the sentences that different judges impose for similar crimes have been recognized for many years. The new study is the first to document the national variation in federal prosecution policies, which presumably are tailored to local needs in each district.

Justice Department officials said that they did not collect such local policy statements until they were required to do so by Congress last year. Congress ordered the department to conduct the survey because of a growing concern that U.S. attorneys, burdened with heavy workloads, were turning away prosecutable cases.

Justice Department officials refused to provide the full text or excerpts of the guidelines for any district. The policies, they said, are not available to journalists, to defense lawyers or even to U.S. attorneys outside the district. Philip Heymann, assistant attorney general for the criminal division, said that the guidelines, if released, would provide a "road map" showing where crimes could be committed with the least chance of being prosecuted.

In formulating the guidelines, U.S. attorneys may consider overall Justice Department priorities, such as the prosecution of white collar crime. But as presidential appointees, the U.S. attorneys have substantial independence and discretion in setting their own priorities.

The Justice Department survey found wide variation in prosecution policies regarding narcotics violations, bank fraud and embezzlement, theft from interstate shipment, illegal aliens, fraud against the government, forgery of Treasury checks and 30 other offenses.

The variation is illustrated by the policies covering theft from interstate shipment, a crime that includes, for example, truck hijacking. Ten U.S. attorneys decline to prosecute cases involving property worth less than $5,000; one declines cases involving less than $2,500; 11 districts refuse cases of less than $1,000; in 15 districts, the cutoff point is $500.

Likewise, with bank fraud and embezzlement, two districts regularly decline to prosecute cases involving less than $5,000; five districts are interested only in cases involving more than $2,500, and in 10 districts the cutoff is at $1,000.

Policies for prosecution of narcotics offenses are equally diverse, with some districts interested in marijuana possession only if there is more than 1,000 pounds involved and others showing interest in just a few pounds.

In setting guidelines, prosecutors consider the availability of prosecution at the state or local level; the seriousness of a crime, measured by the resulting injury or loss; and the defendant's age, criminal history and connection, if any, with a pattern of illegal activity.

Robert Fiske Jr., the U.S. attorney for the Southern District of New York, said that lawyers in his office deferred prosecution in certain cases of auto theft, bank robbery and drug possession because they knew that state and local authorities could prosecute.

Chappaquiddick Said to Aid Rise Of Carter in Polls

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP) — President Carter's rise in popularity polls may be linked not only to the Iran crisis but also to growing skepticism about Sen. Edward Kennedy's actions at Chappaquiddick, Newsweek magazine says a poll it commissioned shows.

The magazine reports this week that a Gallup Organization poll of 498 Democrats and independents in December indicated that 55 percent thought Sen. Kennedy, D-Mass., "acted improperly" in the 1969 automobile accident in which Mary Jo Kopechne, 28, was drowned. The figure was 48 percent in a similar poll last May. Among that 55 percent, 15 percent said they still would vote for the senator.

Newsweek said that 21 percent of those interviewed thought that Sen. Kennedy acted "properly" after the incident, compared with 34 percent last May.

Overall, the poll indicated that 39 percent supported Mr. Carter for the Democratic presidential nomination, 31 percent were undecided, 21 percent favored Sen. Kennedy and 5 percent supported Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California.

Reagan Leads N.Y. Poll

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (UPI) — Ronald Reagan is the favorite Republican presidential candidate among residents of the New York metropolitan area, according to an opinion poll published in today's editions of the Daily News. Former President Gerald Ford, who is not a candidate, placed a distant second.

U.S., Japan to Hold Talks on Economics

TOKYO, Jan. 7 (Reuters) — Senior government officials from Japan and the United States will meet in Tokyo this week to discuss the international economic situation and bilateral trade and economic relations, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

The talks, originally scheduled for November, will be held Thursday and Friday. The first such meeting between the two countries was held in Washington in 1978. Government sources said that the talks had been postponed because of the political impasse that followed the October general election in Japan and the crisis over seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Iran Nov. 4.

Doomsday Clock Ticking Faster; cientist Says Only 7 Minutes Left

AN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7 (UPI) — The doomsday clock of the letin of the Atomic Scientists has moved from 9 to 7 minutes to night, symbolizing what the journal's editor says is the world's vement closer to nuclear disaster.

Dr. Bernard Feld, who also is professor of physics at Massachus's Institute of Technology, said that, had he known of the current hanistan crisis before the January issue was published, he would e moved the clock to 5 minutes before midnight.

The doomsday clock first appeared on the cover of the magazine 1947. It then stood, like today, at minus 7 minutes. The Bulletin's ck moved to within 2 minutes of midnight in 1953 when both the ited States and the Soviet Union developed the hydrogen bomb. n 1972, the clock was moved back to 12 minutes before doomsy time when the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty talks led to the t nuclear arms control agreement between the two superpowers. e clock advanced to 9 minutes in 1974 because of a lack of SALT gress and the detonation of a nuclear device by India. Prof. Feld, attending the annual meeting of the American Associ- on for the Advancement of Science, said the decision to advance clock was based in part on the lack of progress in the SALT-2 eptance process.

He said a major concern is the tendency for the nuclear arms race spread to Europe and throughout the world when more nations ke the decision to acquire independent nuclear weapons capabili-

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On Shortsightedness

It has been observed widely, in these columns and elsewhere, that the United States has failed in recent years to provide strong, consistent leadership for its allies. But with 80,000 Soviet troops currently trying to subdue Afghanistan, it is a useful time to note that those same allies might sometimes set aside their myopic concern with short-term economic gains and give their full-fledged support to U.S. policies that will inevitably protect their long-term interests.

* * *

Western leaders must be constantly reminded that their adversary, if that is not too bland a term, is accustomed to taking a long view. Many of the Soviet Union's goals date from Lenin's time. Others, such as the quest for warm-water ports, predate the Soviet Union itself. It would be naive to a fault to view the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in any other context. The heads of the Western alliance must realize that the Soviet Union will not respond to short-term pressures. The Kremlin must understand that it is facing a unified West with clear long-range goals and formidable resolve.

As the Soviet Union drives toward the Arabian Sea, Europeans must concentrate on what precisely is at stake for them. Soviet ships in those waters could blockade the Strait of Hormuz and cut Europe's oil lifeline. It is that simple. Why would the Russians do such a thing? The Pakistani leader Mohammed Zia ul-Haq provided an answer in an interview. When asked what he thought Moscow's long-term objectives were, he said: "The neutralization of Western Europe by the acquisition of strategic control in the areas upon which the West depends for its survival." Obviously, no area is more critical to that survival than the Gulf.

As Europe moves into the 1980s facing myriad problems in an atmosphere of uncertainty, which is being explored in a series of articles currently running in this newspaper, Europe's chiefs of state and government would do well to heed President Carter's message Friday night. "History," he said, "teaches perhaps few clear lessons. But surely one such lesson learned by the world at great cost is that agression unopposed becomes a contagious disease."

* * *

There are signs that China, which fears Soviet expansionism more than Europe, understands that and is prepared to act in concert with the United States. Chinese support is important. But so is that of Europe. If Europeans want the continued benefits of U.S. protection they must begin sharing the cost, both political and economic. President Carter may pay a price politically for the cutting of 17 million tons in grain sales to the Soviet Union. It will probably be costly for U.S. farmers, as well. But as the Swedish philosopher Soren Kierkegaard observed: Every choice implies a sacrifice.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

'Personally, I Don't Care What They Do to His Tail.'

After Afghanistan, Business as Usual?

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — In reacting to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the United States first of all had to define the seriousness of the occasion. The United States had to show — and lead the West to show — that it did not perceive this as just another clash of interests in a Third World country, another Communist exploitation of local opportunity.

Afghanistan had not been attached to the West, and the Soviet occupation did not in itself affect the world strategic balance. What made it serious was the Soviet use of their own forces, for the first time since World War II, outside their East European empire. That called into question assumptions about the cautiousness of the leadership in Moscow and the restraints under which it operates.

The need, then, was to send the Soviet leaders a message — a credible message of long-run purpose. We had to tell them, convincingly: Afghanistan will not be cost-free for you. You will pay economically, tactically, psychologically. We will not forget in a few weeks or months. Even if it involves some inconvenience for us, some sacrifice, we will not go on with business as usual.

Economic Levers

President Carter's policy on Afghanistan is evidently designed to convey exactly that sense of commitment, that unwillingness to let life go on as before. It uses the economic levers of fishing rights and sales of grain and high technology. The military response is aid to Pakistan, with an implication of help for the Afghan rebels. And a threat of withdrawal from the Moscow Olympics next summer is a signal that U.S. concern will last.

The decision to halt grain sales was the surprise. Few Americans want to use food as a weapon. But this grain was supplementary, for use not as a staple in the Soviet diet but to build up livestock herds. And the decision very likely confounded Soviet expectations. Before Carter took it, a Soviet source told Dan Fisher of the Los Angeles Times:

"You could cut wheat deliveries, but I don't think the administration would do that because this is an election year and the farmers would rebel."

The politics of Carter's policy may turn out to be one of its more significant aspects. Nearly all the Republican candidates for president, and Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., criticized the response to Afghanistan. In doing so, the Republicans shed some inadvertent light on all the talk these days about the need for more U.S. "fiber" or "strength."

The point emerged with embarrassing clarity Saturday night in the Republican forum sponsored by The Des Moines Register and Tribune. Thanks to Public Tele — and no thanks to the comm networks, which cared as litt the public interest as usual — of the country was able to watch GOP hopefuls.

Sen. Howard Baker said that bargo on grain sales to the S Union was "very similar to the ation in Cambodia" — a com son that could be written off as if it were not so sickening in inappropriateness. "What wo do?" he asked himself about ghanistan, and answered: "I state once again that Ameri strong enough to protect our interests."

John Connally said the ba both grain and technology sa mistaken in the absense of a action by our allies. That so odd coming from the man w secretary of the Treasury on U.S. allies by his unilateral a The Carter administration is sulting other governments and ously hopes to move them by own willingness to act boldly.

Iconoclast

George Bush, Philip Cra Robert Dole also said the was unfair to farmers. The caucuses seemed to have co trated everyone's mind wonde

It took John Anderson, iconoclast of the occasion, to away the humbug. "It is p strange," he said, "that those criticize our foreign policy as are unwilling to accept the ne sacrifice when it arises."

(Rep. Anderson of Illinois other memorable things. Ho you cut taxes, increase de spending and balance the bud the others said they would simple. You do it with mir Asked what they regretted in political lives, the others had ing specific to say. Anderson plied: "If I had one vote I change, it would be the one I for the Gulf of Tonkin Re tion.")

The Games

Almost any way of respondi the Soviet invasion will disco some interests. The idea of st away from the Olympics brought the usual cry from sp moguls that sports has nothing do with politics. That fatuous tion was disposed of by Red Sm writing in The New York Time cently about the use the Nazis of the Berlin Games in 1936. should sportsmen or spectators prestige to the Soviet Unio going to Moscow while the oc tion of Afghanistan continued?

Responding to such aggressi not easy. We have to rethink problem of how to encourag straint by the Soviet leadership. it is a beginning to reject the id business as usual.

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Trade Politics

The rapid growth of foreign trade has transformed the economic life of the United States over the past decade. Exports and imports have almost doubled, in relation to the U.S. output, since 1970. As always, there have been winners and losers. The winners have been the farmers, the coal miners and the high-technology industries like aircraft and computers. The losers have been, in general, the industries with the well-known, middle-range technologies that are now being widely disseminated throughout the world.

* * *

Expanding foreign trade has always created jobs for Americans faster than it has destroyed them. But the worker whose industry is threatened by imports is not necessarily reassured to hear that his job will be replaced by two others, in different kinds of work and in other parts of the country. To keep trade expanding over the next decade, with the prospect of slow economic growth for the whole industrial world, will be hard. The political friction is going to be ferocious, as governments get drawn increasingly into the worldwide struggles for markets, resources and investment.

The other day, President Carter signed the executive order reorganizing the U.S. government's trade operations. The shuffle of offices and titles will mean little to most people. What counts is the new operation's success in a mission that is, unavoidably, ambiguous. Most members of Congress would probably say that they want a policy that will push exports, hold down imports, balance the trade account and create more jobs in the United States. Since most other governments are trying to do precisely the same things, trade requires skillful diplomacy.

Mr. Carter's trade representative, Reubin Askew, has to deal with a steel industry in the United States that is overbuilt and has lost most of its foreign customers to the new steel mills in the underdeveloped countries to which it used to sell. Should he encourage Toyota to manufacture cars here in the United States? (Answer: Yes, he should.) And, by the way, how far is the United States prepared to go in giving the developing countries access to its market with products like shoes, textiles — and steel?

In synthetic fibers, the United States is on the other end of the issue. U.S. exports to Europe are booming — and the European Common Market is suing. The synthetics are based on petroleum, and the Europeans claim that U.S. oil price controls constitute an illegal subsidy. (They have a point.) Mr. Askew will now also preside over the negotiation of the codes to regulate and limit, among other things, government subsidies to exports.

* * *

Mr. Askew is in a terrible spot for a politician. The better he does his job, the less you are likely to hear about it. But U.S. living standards aren't likely to rise if U.S. trade doesn't keep expanding.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

De Facto Correspondents

By Philip M. Foisie

WASHINGTON — A year ago last spring, at a meeting to assess and plan its foreign news coverage, a group of Washington Post editors was struck by the number of African countries where, for one reason or another, there had been no Post staff presence for years. I recall someone's asking, "What happened in Burundi?"

Many a reader might respond, "Who cares?" But foreign editors are not allowed that luxury. In today's competitive and combative world, where a country's mischief-making potential can far exceed the size of its territory, population or resources, no sovereign entity can safely be ignored.

Even more relevant to the editors was the fact that Burundi had been a Page 1 news story. Six years earlier, it had erupted in tribal conflict of genocidal proportions; two years earlier there had been a coup. Yet the last visit to Burundi by a Washington Post correspondent had been in 1972. And the correspondent, who had made the all-too-brief trip at considerable personal risk, had been restricted to the capital of Bujumbura, itself in a state of chaos.

Rumors

There had been only a few scattered reports about Burundi in the Western press since the genocide, virtually none since the coup, and most based on rumor gathered in neighboring countries.

On that very day, just as we contemplated a return staff visit to Bujumbura (it has yet to take place), some of the answers to "whatever happened in Burundi?" arrived in the newsroom in the form of an unsolicited article written by a U.S. college professor who had just returned after a lengthy stay in that East African country. After checking the bona fides of the contributor, the Post gratefully published this article.

There were holes in the article, of course — questions unasked or answers unreported — but the professor had two advantages: He was a specialist on Burundi. And he had been there, to see and hear.

There has been a growing awareness among some newsmen of the extent to which one of the journalist's vital functions — the discovery and on-site inspection of new news-related information — is being performed, abroad at least, by nonjournalists.

Censorship

There is a growing recognition as well of the importance of this contribution to public knowledge at a time when many governments, especially but not exclusively in Africa, have learned that censorship tends to suit their purpose. The denial or prolonged delay of journalistic access to many countries, the restrictions placed on the correspondent when he is finally allowed to enter, and the spiraling costs of foreign reporting, have enabled some countries to virtually drop out of sight for years at a time.

Nonjournalists, on the other hand, especially scholars, often gain the access denied to the highly visible and often controversial correspondent, and are not watched as closely while they work.

It is uncomfortably commonplace nowadays to bump into one of these traveling academicians in crossroads Washington — just returned from a place your correspondent cannot go.

These de facto "news correspondents" are not all academicians, by any means, nor are they all mere visitors. The greatest contribution of this parajournalism comes from those private Western organizations that maintain regular institutional contact with representatives permanently based abroad.

First Word

First public word of the slaughter of schoolchildren in the former Central African Empire came not from a journalist or even an embassy, but from a resident priest reporting through church channels that led to Amnesty International. The last Washington Post correspondent, Jonathan C. Randall, to visit the Central African Empire, some two years before the schoolchildren attack brought down the government had been thrown into a Bangui prison.

Much of the sparse news to emerge from Uganda during the reign of Idi Amin also came from resident church sources.

Aside from universities and church groups, one finds a wide range of private organizations, with resident representatives or contacts abroad, that are openly and actively involved in information-gathering on a continuing basis: business firms (especially banks and oil companies and multinationals generally), labor unions, professional associations, humanitarian agencies, foundations and "think tanks," to name a few of the more productive practitioners of the art.

Motivations

A professional journalist, of course, is quick to identify and use many of these "nonorthodox" sources of information, as they have come to be called, and the quality of some of their information is suspect. Their motivations vary, as do their ability and willingness to convey what they learn. But those who have looked closely at these nonjournalist information networks are convinced that there is a lot of untapped "news" lying around for anyone willing to search for it more systematically.

One foundation and several universities, in fact, are now jointly engaged in organizing just such a search.

If they find a workable search method, perhaps with the aid of a computer, one substitute for "our very own correspondent in Burundi" may be an editor in Washington, seated before a newsroom terminal, accessing and evaluating the raw file of parajournalism and occasionally providing the readers with some continuity of news between visits by professional staff correspondents.

We also trust these visits will be more frequent. Every eight years in this explosive age is just not good enough.

Philip Foisie is assistant managing editor-foreign news of The Washington Post.

Carter's Little Helpers

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — President Carter put his finger on part of the problem when he said the other day that he had changed his views of Russia "more drastically" in the "past week" than in the "previous two and a half years." Like all amateurs, Mr. Carter tends to personalize foreign policy.

He enjoyed a certain rapport with Leonid Brezhnev, and assumed relations with the Soviet Union were on a good track. So he was surprised when the Russians invaded Afghanistan, and chagrined when Brezhnev lied to him on the hotline.

But the president was not alone in focusing on the U.S. hostages in Iran while Moscow poured troops across the Afghan border. He had his little helpers — namely the senior foreign policy figures.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is the weightiest by far. He is experienced, intelligent, articulate, prudent and patient. He commands widespread trust and affection, and is a good negotiator.

Case by Case

He shares the lawyer's habit of taking items case by case. That professional deformation did little harm until he acquired intellectual baggage in the last part of the Johnson administration and thereafter as a leading lawyer on Wall Street. He returned to Washington filled to the brim with the philosophic assumptions of New York's liberal elite. He has been highly sensitive to the wrongs done by the United States in the past. He has cared about knitting up relations with Africa, and Cuba and Vietnam and the Palestinians. He has been so determined to resist pressure from the U.S. hawks, that he has lost sight of the Soviet bent for power politics.

Normally, the secretary of defense would have righted the balance. Harold Brown's forte, however, is technology. He has used his mastery over hardware to prevent the military-industrial complex from backing the president into a corner. But in the course of giving the president and the secretary of state live policy options, Mr. Brown has inadvertently shielded them from the most acute concerns of the military professionals.

There remains the president's national security adviser. Almost alone in the Carter administration, Zbigniew Brzezinski tries to formulate coherent views of the world as a whole. Nobody would question his familiarity with the power goals, and treacherous tactics, of the Soviet Union.

But Mr. Brzezinski has alienated most of the officials at the Pentagon and State Department. In the absence of bureaucratic allies, he lacks the one thing a presidential assistant needs most — operational reach.

His brilliance, moreover, runs towards the rhetorical. It is typical that he came up with the label "arc of crisis" for the zone of insecurity around Iran a year ago, and then, having found a catch phrase, did little to improve the U.S. capacity to operate in the area. By his own account, Brzezinski is the most overruled presidential adviser in White House history. He imposes no real discipline on the president, and his true function is to let Carter do whatever he wants, and then pronounce it "high strategy."

In those conditions, Carter's sudden discovery that Moscow plays hardball is no big deal. Changes have to be made in the basic outlook of the administration, not merely in the president's mind.

Nor do the actions and comments taken, as a kind of convulsive reaction over the past few days, signify much. It means little to postpone Senate debate on the arms control treaty with the Soviet Union for now; nor to talk of arming Pakistan, nor to think about trade restrictions, nor even to consider boycotting out of the Olympics; and to bring the Soviet Union at the meeting of signatories to the Helsinki accords which is coming up in Madrid.

True Test

The true test is where the United States stands six months from now, when the Russians will, undoubtedly, be back on the track of political offensive. What counts is whether the United States will then have established a full-time naval presence in the Indian Ocean; and whether around the Gulf; and some kind of political capacity in Iran.

What counts is whether the Europeans continue to move forward with improving missile strength. Perhaps what counts most of all is whether the U.S. public has been alerted, not — as through most of the Carter years — tranquilized. For the task now is to lay the ground for a long-term commitment which will find the United States replicating in the Near East and the Gulf the immense effort that made the first, or European, phase of the continuing struggle against Soviet power.

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Trial by Agee

Philip Agee, the onetime CIA agent whose passport was revoked last week, has earned the hatred of his former employers and the suspicion of many others by systematically identifying U.S. agents around the world. His writings have made intelligence much more hazardous. And lately, from West Germany (he has been kicked out of three other countries) he is bad-mouthing U.S. intelligence again.

* * *

Gut feelings aside, though, the United States must obey its own laws in dealing with him and it's doubtful that those laws permit lifting his passport. That action seems to have been provoked by his public suggestion that the CIA's Iran files be exchanged for the hostages in Tehran. The idea was offensive, but not a crime. The State Department's fear that the former agent will go to Iran to participate in a trial of the hostages seems based on a misreading of an unconfirmed news report. He says he hasn't been invited and wouldn't accept such an invitation.

The government considers Mr. Agee a threat to "national security or the foreign policy of the United States" but it has yet to accuse him of violating any law. The Supreme Court made clear two decades ago in the Rockwell Kent case that citizens who haven't broken the law can't be denied passports under the statutes on the books. Even if Congress clearly conferred such power on the State Department, the Supreme Court said, there would be serious constitutional objections because the right to travel has become a recognized part of personal liberty. We await with interest the government's legal justification as it resists Mr. Agee's suit to regain his passport.

* * *

We have our own quarrel with Mr. Agee. Aside from endangering the lives of certain countrymen abroad, he has brought discredit on those who want to expose CIA misdeeds, but for the worthy purpose of bringing intelligence agencies within the rule of law. Like the Nazis of Skokie, Ill., who gave freedom of assembly a bad name two years ago, Mr. Agee tests not only U.S. laws but also U.S. commitment to law. We're tempted to join Jules Feiffer's recent call for "a better class of victim." But time and circumstance will not let us wait.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 8, 1905

ST. PETERSBURG — Professor Konovaloff, head of the Mining Institute of St. Petersburg, recently made a tour of the institution, and visited the students' dining room. Looking around the walls, his eye fell upon a picture of Bebel, the well-known Socialist leader. He was shocked. In that picture, he saw the symbol of revolution. He asked a waiter to take it down, but the man refused. But a ladder was procured, and assisted by the professors accompanying him, Konovaloff climbed up and removed the offending portrait. Ever since that day, the professor has had no peace. The students have interrupted him constantly in the course of his lectures.

Fifty Years Ago

January 8, 1930

ROME — Rome today was keyed up for the most brilliant ceremony of its sort held here and probably in all Europe since the war, which tomorrow will unite in marriage Princess Marie-Jose, only daughter of the King and Queen of the Belgians, and Crown Prince Umberto, the Italian heir apparent. An extraordinary feature of the marriage program is the great precaution being taken to protect the principals and royal visitors from any possible outrage, such as the one which endangered Prince Umberto on his recent visit to Brussels. Thousands of soldiers will line the streets and keep the public at a distance from the distinguished visitors.

Letters

'Nice Guys'

Of course, modern, idealistic academicians (pseudo-intellectuals, George Wallace once called them) would be inclined to disagree, but the current episode taking place between Iran and the United States points up to this layman at least that there is strong evidence to support the contention man cannot govern himself.

With President Carter seemingly being no match for Ayatollah Khomeini, one can only recall that, except perhaps for MacArthur's handling of the Japanese following World War II, the U.S. egalitarian society has not produced a man who as a leader came out well against foreign adversaries in diplomacy.

Of course, Ortega y Gasset in his book "Revolt of the Masses" warns against the chaos implicit in any such effort to implement the democratic lifestyle. He essentially predicts that man self-destructs, embroiled in his own confusion and the "barbarism of specialization." It is obvious that one of the U.S. service academies turns out officers who not only show little capability for command, but are alarmingly inept at qualifying their adversaries.

Regardless of how the confrontation between the two countries culminates, thinking Americans have to be concerned for the future security of the nation and the ideal of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The advent of the ayatollah certainly reaffirms the validity of the crude statement, "There ain't no market for nice guys."

SAMUEL M. BROOKS.
Monte Estoril, Portugal.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

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Toll Passes 2,000

ast Sectarian Leaders t Amid Fresh Violence

. Jan. 7 (AP) — Protes- oman Catholic leaders it Stormont Castle on tskirts in a new British ind a political solution Ireland's 10-year-old nflict — whose death passed 2,000.

ns little chance of ac- nuing violence, with nen killed last night in idmine ambush, cast a the conference, rein- y-held thinking that it ning.

s, claimed by the out- epublican Army's Pro- raised the official the conflict to at least uding erupted in Aug-

weekend, police in the reland reported uncov- IRA bomb cache near ere had been specula- guerrillas planned a o disrupt the confer-

gh Stuff . . .'

said the dump, in a cluded a ton of explo- rimed bombs. "There uff there to make 400 lice source comment-

exclusively Catholic ig to end British rule tant-dominated prov- reunite it with ly Catholic Ireland. of Northern Ireland's rties — the Rev. Ian ocratic Unionists, the y Catholic Social and Labor Party ne small, middle-road — attended the con- is chaired by North- Secretary Humphrey

e's biggest Protestant , the Official Union- attend. It charges the a British plot to push nto the republic. Offi- picketed the confer- ding tougher security nst the IRA.

politician noted: "At- l all his powers of per- ep the conference on . It'll be a rough ride

s has sought to steer the conference on a middle course by saying it will not discuss either a power-sharing deal between Protestants and Catholics or a return to the Protestant-dominated provincial parliament London dissolved in March, 1972.

No Sharing

Protestants refuse to share power with Catholics, and the minority opposes restoring Protestant political domination. Northern Ireland has been ruled directly from London since 1972.

Mr. Atkins noted: "We are embarking on the political task of returning to the people of Northern Ireland more responsibility for controlling their own affairs." He added that "there will have to be reasonable and appropriate arrangements to take account of the interests of the minority" — in other words, giving Catholics a say in governing the province.

Mr. Paisley said his "brightest hope" is that the conference will lead to the provincial parliament being's restored, possibly by the fall — a move London has repeatedly said it will not sanction.

Deputy SDLP leader Seamus Mallon said his party will "try sincerely to reach agreement," but noted that "the differences are almost insurmountable."

Said Alliance leader Oliver Napier: "It's vital that this conference succeed. If the political process is seen to fail, the initiative could well slip to the gunmen."

Associated Press

Patriotic Front military leaders face press in Salisbury, as British liaison officer looks on.

In Appeal to Rhodesian Guerrillas

Patriotic Front Officers Warn Holdouts

SALISBURY, Jan. 7 (AP) — Guerrilla commanders said today that they may turn their guns on their comrades still in hiding who have ignored the Rhodesian cease-fire. "If our forces are not responsible," Gen. Dumiso Dabengwa, security chief of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, told a news conference, "we are fully prepared to go out and deal with them. We are prepared to shoot it out."

More than 18,500 nationalist guerrillas, who were allowed to keep their weapons, were in special assembly areas when the deadline passed at midnight Friday. The guerrillas had from the previous Saturday, when the cease-fire went into effect, to assemble.

Gen. Dabengwa said that there were between 2,000 and 3,000 guerrillas still at large today. Under the cease-fire accord reached in London on Dec. 21, they are now technically outlaws. However, the colonial governor, Lord Soames, stretched the regulations last night by announcing an amnesty for guerrillas still in hiding.

He said they would be allowed to enter assembly camps. Unlike their comrades who met the deadline, they must give up their assault rifles, grenade launchers and mortars.

Under Gov. Soames

Gen. Dabengwa and other guerrilla commanders spoke to reporters at the coordinating headquarters in Salisbury of the Patriotic Front alliance. Under the cease-fire agreement, which provides for elections for legal independence next month, Rhodesian troops now in the areas of their bases and guerrillas in assembly camps can be used as "legal forces" by Gov. Soames to pursue cease-fire violators.

Gen. Dabengwa, who urged the holdouts to come in to assembly areas, said that Patriotic Front forces would act under Gov. Soames' orders to stop "acts of banditry and lawlessness."

While the pre-cease-fire rate of 20 killings a day has declined, the seven-year-old Rhodesian war, although now officially over, is still taking its toll. A Rhodesian military communique today said that two more black civilians have died in shooting by persons presumed to be guerrillas.

Gen. Dabengwa and other commanders expressed concern at the presence of South African troops guarding the Beitbridge rail crossing on the Limpopo River, on Rhodesia's southern border with South Africa. Lord Soames has authorized their continued presence inside Rhodesia.

Enos Nkala, the principal official now in Salisbury for the Zimbabwe African National Union, the other branch of the Patriotic Front alliance, said today that the presence of the South African troops violates the cease-fire agreement. Gen. Dabengwa said that the matter is being discussed by the cease-fire commission of British, Rhodesian and guerrilla military commanders.

Only 6 Suspended in 14-Month Investigation

London Probing Bribe-Taking Detectives

By Leslie Dowd

LONDON, Jan. 7 (Reuters) — Rarely has the London underworld seethed with such *bother* (trouble) or *aggravation* (potential trouble).

Detectives are turning up in the back-street *boozers* (taverns) and clubs frequented by criminals. They chat patiently with crooks over pints of beer, and visit convicts in jail.

Their mission is an important one: to uncover and pursue corrupt detectives — *bent coppers* in the underworld vernacular — who are *doing the trades* (taking bribes from criminals).

It is an exercise many that Londoners feel to be long overdue. The British once believed their police to be incorruptible. No longer. Scandals in the 1970s included the jailing of the former head of Scotland Yard's famous Flying Squad, Cmdr. Kenneth Drury, for taking cash, entertainment and gold cufflinks from a jailed strip club owner. About 300 officers have been forced to leave the Metropolitan Police.

Now, the London underworld is in the midst of the biggest probe of all, code-named "Operation Countryman," an investigation by 80 officers who have been drafted from police forces outside London.

A criminal told a radio audience that he refused to give information to Operation Countryman because corruption was too organized and its perpetrators too powerful. "People just don't believe it," he said. "There's no way I'm putting my life in my hands to go against them."

What did he fear? "Anything, killed, *fitted up* (jailed on false evidence). You might end up doing 20 or 30 years."

Operation Countryman chief Leonard Burt has tried to prevent security leaks, and for those reasons has established his headquarters at Guildford, a country town 40 miles (64 kilometers) south of London.

Consequently, rumors abound: A woman is reported to have told an Operation Countryman investigator that a senior detective helped to plan the robbery of an armored van, for which her lover went to jail. She is being kept in hiding, and there it is rumored that there is an £8,000 ($17,900) *notice* (contract to kill) on her. Another detective is reported to have taken an £80,000 bribe, to be shared with colleagues, for protecting a criminal gang. A woman recently described how a detective accepted £3,000 to speak up in court for her husband, a criminal.

'Advisory Service'

One allegation being probed among the 3,000-member London detective force, whose traditions go back to the 19th-century detectives known as the Bow Street Runners, is that detectives have operated an "advisory service" for crooks, tipping them off when they were marked for arrest.

Scotland Yard was further embarrassed by a revelation that a London casino managed to obtain the names of potential customers from the police computer after noting car numbers outside rival gaming houses.

A frequent claim being investigated is that detectives sometimes resort to planting evidence to secure convictions. After a recent trial, two defendants were freed after their defense lawyers accused the police of "massive fabrication of evidence."

But getting criminals to *snout* or *grass* (inform) is difficult. Even when they do, their word carries little weight against those of veteran police officers.

Mr. Burt, assistant chief constable of the County of Dorset in southwest England, refused to comment on reports that he is battling with Britain's prosecutor's office to secure immunities for informers. But he has denied reports that his investigation is being systematically hindered by London police.

Operation Countryman grew out of a period in the late 1970s when crime squad detectives cultivated 10 big-time informers, men on the inside of the capital's underworld. The informers led police to 150 criminals and helped clear up hundreds of unsolved armed robberies, frauds and other crimes.

Several of them also talked about the close relationships some members of the police had with crooks. There were also rumors in prisons that at least one detective helped to plan robberies.

Six Suspensions

Operation Countryman is using a computer to sift the information, but after 14 months only six police officers have been suspended, including one who has been charged with handling stolen goods.

Politicians and police chiefs are weighing the possible affect on public confidence in the police if Operation Countryman fails to result in convictions.

Former Home Secretary Merlyn Rees commented recently: "The implication of institutionalized corruption among police in London is most serious."

London's police commissioner, Sir David McNee, has admitted: "I shall never eliminate corruption in the Metropolitan Police — it will always be with us. All we can do is hope to reduce it and keep it as low as possible."

logian Schillebeeckx cizes Vatican Power

n. 7 (UPI) — The Rev. illebeeckx, the liberal ologian who teaches in lands, said in an inter- hed here today that holicism is too central- person of the pope. The l Messaggero also quot- defending theologian who was sanctioned by on Dec. 18.

pacy should be exercised entralist way in the fu- ther Schillebeeckx was saying. "We have to re- at in the early centuries hurches were the funda- al and primary centers of . Now the revitalization of the local church is underway because there is less need — I don't say no need — for centralization in Rome."

Father Schillebeeckx, who underwent three days of interrogation at the Vatican last month, criticized the structure of the Vatican's central government, the Curia.

Collegiality Altered

"Right now there are too many 'popes' in the Curia," he was quoted as saying. "The cardinals in the Curia seem to be at a higher level than other cardinals, and this changes the image of collegiality as it was outlined by the Second Vatican Council."

Asked about Prof. Kung, who was barred from teaching seminarians at Tuebingen University in West Germany by the Vatican, Father Schillebeeckx was quoted as saying that he considers the Swiss-born theologian's views to be in line with church teaching. "Kung is completely orthodox when it comes to christology and the Trinity," he said. "His is an interpretation of dogma, not a negation of it. Perhaps other theologians negate it, but that is not the case with Kung."

In Cologne yesterday, a group of about 40 young Catholics masquerading as medieval Dominicans burned Prof. Kung in effigy, in a demonstration comparing the Vatican censure with the Inquisition. The group also set fire to several books by Prof. Kung.

He was censured by the Vatican's Sacred Congretation for the Doctrine of the Faith — formerly known as the Inquisition — for challenging the doctrine of papal infallibility and for questioning in his books whether Christ was the son of God and born of a virgin. He continues to lecture at Tuebingen, where he has taught since 1960, but has said that he will no longer grade his students.

eli Cabinet ys Decision haron Case

ALEM, Jan. 7 (AP) — The binet deferred action yes- a committee recommen- hat Agriculture Minister ron be forced to resign or large farm in the Negev ecause of a conflict of in-

haron, who heads Israel's t program in the occupied s, insists on keeping the has offered to let govern- ointed trustees take con- business affairs.

has no law regarding con- terest, but the government guidelines on its ministers nd most members of Prime Menachem Begin's Cabi- ferred their business inter- atives.

Ar. Sharon remained in vi- f the guidelines. A special nt committee ruled last : Mr. Sharon's continued p of the farm constituted erable conflict of interests" ost as head of Israeli agri-

iscussing the issue yester- Cabinet decided not to ac- committee report. Instead ters resolved to study ways sing public control over on's farm without forcing ll it or to resign.

ose Forces railment of edish Train

.EFTEAA, Sweden, Jan. ers) — A moose derailed train carrying 15 passen- one of many moose-relat- idents in northern and Sweden, police said to-

e of the passengers was the collision yesterday moose died, police said. zing weather has driven imals onto ice-free roads il lines. About 130 of ave died on the roads in Sweden in the past two hs and last weekend local killed four, police said.

Beirut Said Set For Renewal of Syrian Mandate

BEIRUT, Jan. 7 (UPI) — Despite opposition by rightist parties to the Syrian presence in Lebanon, an Arab newspaper said today that Lebanon will ask the Arab League to renew the mandate of an estimated 30,000 Syrian peacekeeping troops for six months starting Jan. 26.

An unidentified government official quoted by Lebanon's leading centrist daily newspaper, An Nahar, said that a request will be submitted to the 22-member Arab League this week seeking the extension of the Arab Deterrent Force mandate when it expires.

An Nahar quoted the official as saying that a redeployment of the troops might take place under a plan being discussed by Syrian and Lebanese authorities.

Rightist Lebanese leaders have often criticized the Syrian presence, calling the Syrians occupation forces. Rightist Christian militias and Syrian soldiers have clashed repeatedly since the Syrians entered Lebanon in November, 1976, to put an end to an 18-month civil war.

U.S. Has Spent $58 Million In Relief for Cambodians

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (NYT) — The United States has spent or committed $58,277,700 since October to help combat hunger and illness among Cambodians in their own country and in refugee camps in Thailand, administration officials say.

The figure accounts for more than half of the $105 million authorized by Congress for Cambodian relief during fiscal 1980, which ends Sept. 30. It does not include $925,000 spent by the government during fiscal 1979.

Officials said privately last week they are eager to make the contributions public to refute charges that the United States had held back on relief out of lingering hostility toward Vietnam.

The government of President Heng Samrin was installed a year ago with the help of Vietnamese troops, of whom about 200,000 reportedly remain in Cambodia. President Carter has accused Vietnamese authorities, supported by the Soviet Union, of obstructing and diverting the distribution of relief to Cambodia.

Of the $58,277,700 dispensed so far, $30,357,600 was sent to the World Food Program, a UN agency that has supervised the transportation to Cambodia and Thailand of most of the food contributed by governments and public agencies.

WFP officials announced last week they were suspending food shipments to Cambodia until authorities there permit the distribution of supplies already warehoused in Phnom Penh and the port city of Kompong Som.

The other U.S. distributions included $11.5 million to the UN Children's Fund, $9.5 million to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and $5.5 million to the International Committee of the Red Cross. Smaller amounts went to private relief agencies, including $500,000 to Catholic Relief Services for feeding Cambodians along the Thai border.

Soviet Support

MOSCOW, Jan. 7 (Reuters) — The Soviet Union today pledged renewed support for the government of Heng Samrin, one year after it was installed in Phnom Penh with Vietnamese Army backing.

The promise came in a message by President Leonid Brezhnev and Premier Alexei Kosygin. Printed on Page 1 of Pravda, it said: "The Soviet Union will continue comprehensively strengthening the relations of close friendship and cooperation" with Cambodia.

Teamsters Chief Called Very Ill

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 7 (AP) — Teamsters union chief Frank Fitzsimmons, 72, has abdominal cancer and his illness has forced postponement of an executive board meeting, the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner reported yesterday. Teamsters officials could not be reached for comment.

The newspaper quoted two unidentified union leaders as saying that International Brotherhood of Teamsters locals throughout the country were notified Friday that Mr. Fitzsimmons has "a serious illness." For that reason, an executive board meeting planned for the week after next was postponed, the newspaper said.

Mr. Fitzsimmons reportedly underwent an operation in a Washington, D.C. hospital a few days before Christmas for what was believed to be a tumor on his lung. According to the Herald-Examiner, the exploratory surgery showed that the cancer had spread through his abdomen.

Dallas Sniper Killed After Shooting Spree

DALLAS, Jan. 7 (AP) — A man fired about a dozen rifle shots at random into a park yesterday and then was killed after a police officer fired at his car as it sped toward a roadblock, police said.

A police spokesman said that the man, identified as Jose Angel Vargas, 29, fired in all directions but injured no one. He then turned his gun on officers, got in his car and sped toward their roadblock, the spokesman said.

No Times in Athens After Critical Article

ATHENS, Jan. 7 (Reuters) — The Sunday Times of London, which yesterday carried an article referring to Greece's refusal to sign one of the articles of the European Convention on Human Rights, was not on sale here today. No explanation was given.

Yesterday, the paper noted Greece's refusal to accept a convention article that covers the right of individuals to appeal to the rights organization. It said the Greek government, following France's lead, refuses to recognize the commission's competence to receive petitions from individuals.

Obituaries

Richard Winston, Translated Hesse, Jung

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (NYT) — Richard Winston, 62, who translated — in partnership with his wife, Clara — works of Thomas Mann, Martin Buber, Friedrich Duerrenmatt, Hermann Hesse, Erich Maria Remarque, Albert Schweitzer, Franz Kafka and Albert Speer, among others, died Dec. 22 in Brattleboro, Vt.

The Winstons were preeminent German translators in the United States; in all, they translated more than 150 major books and many smaller works. Mr. Winston worked principally turning German prose into English prose, but he also translated Dutch, French, Norwegian, Swedish and Danish to English.

Mr. Winston also wrote two biographical works, "Charlemagne: From the Hammer to the Cross" (1954) and "Thomas Becket" (1967). For the last 10 years, he had been working on a biography of Thomas Mann, one volume of which is complete. He and his wife translated "Letters of Thomas Mann: 1889-1955."

Mr. Winston also translated many books for children, such as "The Ark" and "Rowan Farm" by Margot Benary-Isbert, and he took pride in being able to work with anything from archaeology to zoology.

He and his wife translated, for example, "The March of Archaeology" by C.W. Ceram, "Memories, Dreams, Reflections" by Carl Jung, "And There Was Light: The Discovery of the Universe" by Rudolf Thiel, "The Cross of Iron" by Willi Heinrich and "The Sex Life of Animals" by Herbert Wendt.

Other works that the Winstons translated included "The Deputy" by Rolf Hochhuth and two books by Albert Speer, "Inside the Third Reich" and "Spandau: The Secret Diaries."

Petronio Portella Nunes

BRASILIA, Jan. 7 (Reuters) — Justice Minister Petronio Portella Nunes, 57, died of a heart attack here last night, government sources said.

John A. McDonald

DETROIT, Jan. 7 (AP) — John A. McDonald, 84, a former president and chairman of the board of Booth Newspapers Inc., died Friday in Scottsdale, Ariz., it was reported here. Mr. McDonald was active in the Michigan newspaper industry for 48 years.

Victoria Savs

CORTINA D'AMPEZZO, Italy, Jan. 7 (Reuters) — Victoria Savs, 81, an Austrian woman who lost a leg and was awarded a silver medal for bravery as a front-line soldier in World War I, died last week in Salzburg, it was reported here.

Dr. Eric Martin

GENEVA, Jan. 7 (NYT) — Dr. Eric Martin, 79, a former president of the International Committee of the Red Cross and former dean of the University of Geneva medical school, died here yesterday.

A native of Geneva, Dr. Martin received his medical degree from the University of Geneva, where he later served as a professor for 24 years before his retirement in 1970.

Dr. Martin headed the Geneva Red Cross and was a member of the Swiss National Red Cross Committee before serving from 1973 to 1976 as president of the international committee.

Simone Mathieu

PARIS, Jan. 7 (AP) — Simone Mathieu, 71, one of the world's top women tennis players in the 1930s, died today, the French Tennis Federation announced.

Mrs. Mathieu won more than 1,000 tennis tournaments in France and abroad during her career, including singles, doubles and mixed doubles titles in the French Open and the women's doubles at Wimbledon.

Increase in Predators Cited

List of Endangered Birds On Hawaii Island Grows

By Walter Sullivan

KAUAI, Hawaii, (NYT) — Although the birds of Hawaii are said to be among those hardest hit by extinction, this island has until recently remained an avian paradise. Now, however, the battle for survival is on, and 18 species are classed as endangered.

The island's highly diverse and often colorful varieties are exceptionally vulnerable, having evolved in an environment free of ground predators, such as rats, cats and mongooses.

Part of the current problem is that the mongoose, nemesis of ground-nesting birds, has reached the island by some unknown route and may already be doing damage. One of the more remarkably adapted avian residents, the Kauai Akialoa, a honeycreeper with an extremely long, curved bill, has not been seen in a dozen years.

Another of the endangered species is Newell's shearwater, an oceanic bird that only nests here. The shearwaters, related to petrels and albatrosses, are so far holding their own, due to the concerted efforts of the islanders in rescuing grounded fledglings before they are caught by predators.

Stacks of bird cages have been set up at firehouses and other centers throughout the island. When residents spot a downed, exhausted shearwater they put it into one of the cages.

Injured Birds Treated

It is then picked up by John Sincock of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, who has spent much of his career observing and caring for wildlife in the mountainous and rain-soaked interior of this island. He treats the injured birds at home.

From 1901 to 1954, he said recently, Newell's shearwaters were thought to be extinct. Then one was found after it had flown into the window of a pineapple processing plant and been killed. Mr. Sincock estimates the present population at from 6,000 to 10,000.

He said that the mortality of fledglings is very high because the birds are unable to take off from the ground. To reach the sea, where they will live until maturity, they must cross several miles of rain forest, waterlogged taro fields and coastal resort areas. To become airborne, after abandonment by their parents in their ground-level nest, they climb an eight-foot fern in the steeply sloping rain forest and dive off.

Hundreds, confused by powerful new floodlights at shoreline resorts and football fields, fail to reach the ocean. A third of those picked up are found near one resort with unshaded mercury vapor lamps. Mr. Sincock hopes to test variously colored filters to see if they make those lamps (or sodium vapor replacements) less of a hazard to the birds.

Once the shearwaters reach the shore, Mr. Sincock said, they fly about 1,500 miles southwest and spend the next three to five years living at sea and feeding largely on squid.

1,200 Aided

Last year, 867 shearwater fledglings were caged for treatment, and this year the figure has already surpassed 1,200.

A few months ago, as part of an effort to reestablish the birds on nearby islands, 38 eggs were placed in the nests of wedgetail shearwaters, a related species that is not endangered. Of these, 27 hatched normally. To discourage myna birds from stealing the eggs, chicken eggs injected with household ammonia, cayenne pepper or a bird repellent were included among the added eggs.

The assumption was that once a myna bird tasted a treated egg it would never rob again. Thievery has, in fact, dropped from 20 percent the previous year to only 2 percent.

The birds of Kauai have fared better than those of other islands because its volcanic interior is so wet and rugged that it has discouraged development.

On the island of Oahu, where shoreline developments have robbed endangered water birds of much of their habitat, the Navy and the Marine Corps have recently provided artificial breeding areas for such birds as the aeo (Hawaiian stilt), the alae keokeo (Hawaiian coot) and alkae ula (Hawaiian gallinule).

Area Destroyed

According to Prof. Andrew Berger, of the University of Hawaii, one such area was destroyed when a seaplane landing strip was dredged for the Marine Corps Air Station at Kaneohe. The Marine Corps has now set aside 400 acres of brackish ponds as a refuge and has built artificial islands as nesting sites.

In 1976, a dead mongoose was found on a local highway. It was a lactating female with placental scars, indicating that it had borne young. Since then there have been about 50 reported mongoose sightings, although none was fully reliable. Traps have caught cats and rats but no mongooses.

On the opposite side of the island another habitat was destroyed when runways for Honolulu International Airport were built on the outer reef. To compensate for this loss, according to Prof. Berger, the Navy has set aside about 330 acres of shallow ponds and other suitable areas in West Loch, an arm of Pearl Harbor. Large areas have also been added to refuges elsewhere in the islands.

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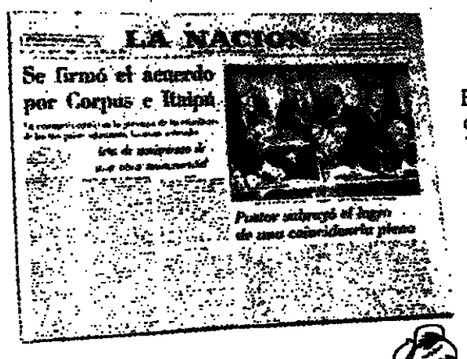

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The New Schooling

Wrapping Up Wearing Of Kimonos — in Japan

By Sandra Salmans

TOKYO (IHT) — On cue, the chattering stops and a dozen or so half-clad Japanese women scramble to their feet. Someone puts on a record, the music begins, and the women — using the graceful and seductive gestures that have been practiced for centuries — put on their kimonos and obis.

This exotic striptease-in-reverse is being repeated across Japan as thousands of women take instruction in doing what used to come naturally: wearing the kimono. That ancient art was largely lost during World War II, when many women were forced to sell their silk kimonos for rice, and men and women switched from the voluminous kimono to less generous "peasant" clothes.

The affluent postwar generation is more comfortable with Yves Saint Laurent and Levi's than with traditional dress. According to a survey, 8 out of 10 women in Japan do not know how to put on their kimonos.

Still, women are expected to wear kimonos on New Year's Day and for special events, and most of them want to. "The Japanese like the kimono because it helps them preserve the memory of an occasion," says Eihi Yojima, president of Yamato, the biggest kimono retailing chain in Japan.

Sales of kimonos and the countless kimono accessories totaled $7.6 billion in 1978, and the growth area was formal kimono wear, according to Yojima, who has promoted his firm's kimono line with a calendar featuring a leading transvestite star of Kabuki, the all-male Japanese theater.

20,000 Schools

To encourage kimono-wearing by women, the Japanese have applied the same diligence and ingenuity that they exercise in producing Honda cars and Sony televisions. Today there are estimated to be no fewer than 20,000 kimono schools — most of them members of several large chains — in Japan, and 10 percent of Japanese women have taken kimono lessons.

One of the largest of the schools is the Hakubi Kyoto Kimono Gakuen in central Tokyo. For about $40 tuition, the school offers a basic kimono course of 12 two-hour lessons over three-months. There are also advanced courses in makeup, hairdos and elaborate ways to tie the obi — a broad sash.

The principal of the Hakubi Kyoto Kimono Gakuen is Shizue Tomoi, a cheerful, kimono-clad woman who has written two books on wearing the kimono. She explains that the kimono was originally designed to accentuate the slimness of Japanese women, so "the perfect shape of the kimono is straight, like a pipeline."

Women with very narrow waists — "not me," Miss Tomoi laughs, patting her stomach — have to pad their curves with towels. To ensure smoothness, women historically wore no underwear beneath the kimono, but today only geishas carry on this tradition.

12-Foot Obi

Achieving that perfect pipeline is difficult, as a visit to the classroom. Dressed only in white *tabi* socks and white underkimonos, a dozen housewives and office workers, most of them in their 20s, struggle into the vast kimonos and 12-foot obis.

They must adhere to a strict code of kimono-wearing. Under a 7th-century law, the kimono must be folded left side over right. (Another ancient rule, no longer enforced, specified which color should be worn by each of 12 social classes.)

The kimono should droop at the nape to the extent that, says Miss Tomoi, "you can fit your fist between your hairline and the kimono collar." At the waist it should be folded over so that "one finger-length of kimono, folded double," peeks out below the obi.

The next step, the obi, is the trickiest and most time-consuming. Due to the obi, "it takes most women half-an-hour to put on a kimono," says Miss Tomoi.

But two instructors, who look like the exquisite geishas depicted by the 18th-century artist Utamaro, show the women how it can be done in three minutes. In a series of deft tucks and twists, they wrap the obi around the waist, form the pillow in back that provides the fashionable fullness and tie an ornate bow.

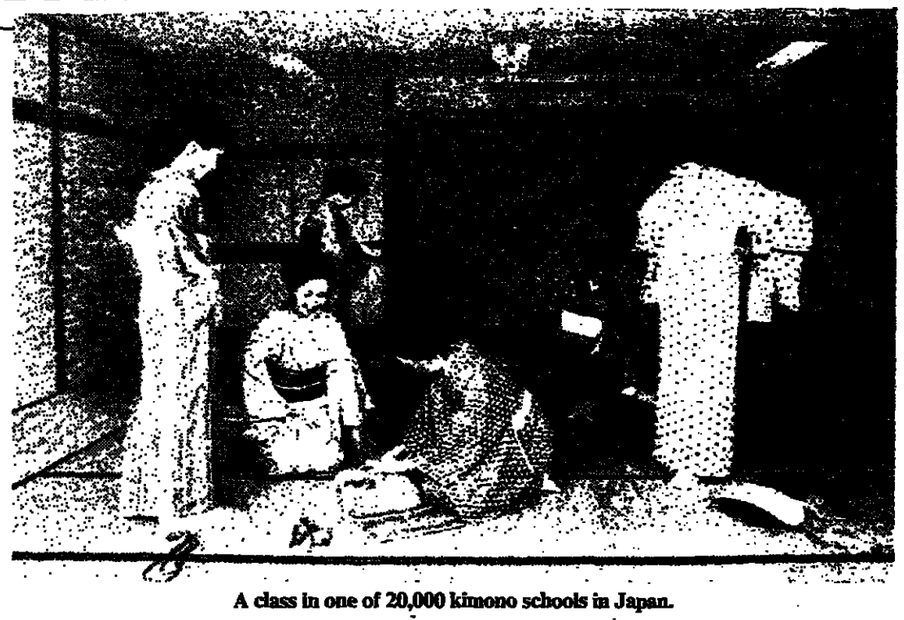
Not Constricting

Westerners tend to regard the obi as a garment as constricting as any corset, but Miss Tomoi maintains that a properly tied obi allows plenty of room to breathe. To illustrate, she displays what she normally carries in her obi: a watch, a small change purse, lipstick, perfume and — inevitably for a Japanese — a few name cards. When she takes a long flight, she ties her obi more loosely.

Once dressed, the students are taught the mincing walk characteristic of kimono-clad women. "The proper way to walk is to place one foot directly in front of the other, she says. "If you stride, others can see inside, and it's unfeminine. It's also a good idea to keep one hand on the flap, so that it doesn't fly up in the wind."

Despite their enthusiasm, few of the students ever achieve the prowess of their instructors. Etsuko Sugita, a Tokyo housewife who has taken 10 lessons, says that she is still compelled to ask a neighbor for help or go to her beauty parlor, which will dress her for about $20. When she attempts to do it herself, she says, "sometimes I sit down in the kimono and the obi falls apart."

Mrs. Sugita derives some consolation, however, from watching the occasional European or American movie in which a buxom actress dons a kimono. "They look very awkward," she says diplomatically.



A class in one of 20,000 kimono schools in Japan.

Waverley Root

A Taste — Very Timid — of Tripe

PARIS — "The world of tripery is barred to the well-bred, except for occasional exposure to an expurgated version of tripes a la mode de Caen," wrote the late A.J. Liebling in that excellent book, "Between Meals." "They have never seen gras-double (tripe cooked with vegetables, principally onions) or pieds et paquets (sheep's tripe and calves' feet with salt pork).

"In his book ['The Food of France'] Waverley Root dismisses tripe, but he is no plutocrat; his rejection is deliberate, after fair trial. Still, his insensibility to its charms seems to me odd in a New Englander, as he is by origin. Fried pickled honeycomb tripe used to be the most agreeable feature of a winter breakfast in New Hampshire, and Fall River, Root's home town [from the age of seven only; I was born in Providence, R.I.], is in the same cultural circumscription."

This surprised me a little, for tripe was never served on our family table; I have the impression that we didn't know about it. Looking back, I cannot recall ever having seen tripe in my youth, or ever having heard anyone mention it.

I turned for enlightenment to Jonathan Norton Leonard's "American Cooking: New England," one of the best in the Time-Life series, "Foods of the World," and found there no mention of tripe; if it is indeed a New England specialty, it has escaped the notice of at least two New Englanders, for Mr. Leonard is also a native of that area.

Having aroused my curiosity into tripe as an American food, I consulted the indexes of the other six books of the Time-Life series which deal with American cooking, and found only one listing of tripe — the book on Southwestern cooking explained that tripe was an ingredient of the Mexican dish, *menudo*.

Though it had been shamefacedly omitted from the index, I did find an admission in the book on the cooking of what the Time-Life editors described as the "Eastern heartland" that tripe enters into Philadelphia pepper pot; but pepper pot, like *menudo*, seems to have originated outside the United States, an importation of the Pennsylvania Dutch. (The story that it was invented to feed George Washington's soldiers at Valley Forge sounds like an invention).

The book on Creole and Acadian cooking is even more reticent; it pays attention to two sausages of that region, *chaudin* and *andouille*, but keeps the fact that they are stuffed with tripe a secret. These have been brought from abroad too, which is indicated by their French names, and also, in the case of *andouille* at least, by the character of the dish.

Aromatic Herbs

Since the only three examples I could find of American tripe dishes were, respectively, Mexican, German and French, I deduce that tripe, New Hampshire perhaps dissenting, is not particularly popular in the United States.

I have occasionally eaten tripe dishes, not because there was tripe in them, but in spite of it. Once, finding myself in Narbonne, I deliberately passed up several other enticing entries on a determinedly local menu to find out what *tripes a la narbonnaise* might be — they turned out to be excellent eating, though what went into the dish I still don't know since the people spoke only Provencal — tomatoes and garlic, of course, but also a number of strongly aromatic herbs which I could not identify.

The great merit of the dish was that it permitted enjoying the fragrance of the herbs, which would not by themselves have constituted a satisfying dish; and it is my theory that the role of tripe is to permit us to enjoy the flavors of such foods — herbs, spices, condiments — that have insufficient substance to be sampled alone. Tripe is a carrier for their flavors and does not interfere with them since it has virtually none of its own, once its boiling laundry odor has been cooked out of it.

In texture, tripe strikes many persons as rather disagreeable: of a "relentlessly slithery consistency," Elizabeth David wrote, when it is overcooked. But she felt that almost all tripe recipes called for overcooking, anywhere from 8 to 48 hours.

I find myself in agreement with Elizabeth David, who presented a number of recipes for outstanding Italian tripe dishes, while remarking, "I do not myself greatly care for tripe," and with Calvin Trillin, who in "Alice, Let's Eat," said that "I don't like tripe, but, after many years of research, I have finally decided that its presence on the menu of a Mexican restaurant is a badge representing seriousness of intention." *Menudo!*

It may be that Mexican fondness for tripe is ancient. Bernal Diaz, the chronicler of Cortez's conquest of Mexico, reported that tripe was sold on the market of Tenochtitlan.

However, "the tripe was probably not what is known as tripe today — the stomach lining of ruminant animals," Reay Tannahill observed in "Food in History." "The only ruminant animal of Aztec times seems to have been the wild deer, which was unlikely to have been common enough to keep a tripe seller in business. Bernal Diaz . . . may have been using the word 'tripe' in the casual sense, where 'tripes' are equated with guts or entrails. There would be enough business, and to spare, for a vendor specializing in prepared poultry giblets."

Miss Tannahill, a thoughtful researcher, is probably right in her supposition that poultry provided the tripe of Tenochtitlan, but it is possible that the Aztecs had access to another ruminant than the wild deer — the North American bison, or buffalo.

True, we do not ordinarily associate bison with Mexico; we think of them as occupying the Great Plains, much farther north; but there is another kind of bison, the forest bison, a larger animal that prefers wooded habitats to prairies. Today they exist only in Canada, but if bison were ever of any great importance in Mexico, it would have been the forest bison that would have been most comfortable in the country's environment.

The first European to see a North American bison saw it in Mexico — Cortez, in 1521; but this is hardly proof that the bison was common in Mexico, for the place where he saw it might lead us to assume that it was there regarded as a curiosity: It was in Montezuma's zoo.

©Waverley Root

In Cold Cash

Film Set on Capote Crime Tale

NEW YORK (NYT) — A 30,000-word "nonfiction account of an American crime" written by Truman Capote that appeared in the December issue of Interview was bought by Lester Persky Productions for nearly $500,000, believed to be a record sum paid by a filmmaker for a magazine story. The producer plans to make the movie this year for distribution in 1981.

The story, "Handcarved Coffins," is based on actual events and persons, Capote said. Capote has spoken about it as "nonfiction," and also refers to it as a "short novel."

In 1965, the author touched off a controversy about the bounds of fiction and nonfiction by labeling "In Cold Blood," his account of the Clutter murders in Kansas, a "nonfiction novel."

Set in a small Western town in the 1970s, "Handcarved Coffins" is constructed in the form of dialogues between the writer, referred to throughout by the initials T.C., and various characters. The central character is a detective working for the State Bureau of Investigation who is trying to connect a series of grisly murders. The dialogue includes a chess game played between Capote and the suspected murderer.

Capote said he had to omit a few things in "Handcarved Coffins," including the names of the town and state and of the individuals involved. However, he said he did not change anything about himself and his involvement in the case. "Autobiographically speaking," he explained, "it's just as it happened."

According to the narrative, the detective has been sharing his information about the homicides with Capote since 1972.

Capote said "Handcarved Coffins" would be one of the factual stories — or short novels — to be published next September in a collection called "Music for Chameleons."

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Jazz

Didier Lockwood: Plugged-In Violinis

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS, Jan.7 (IHT) — Michael Warlop led popular bands containing Stephane Grappelli and Django Reinhardt during the '30s. He was also France's premier jazz violinist until he gave one of his instruments to Grappelli in 1937, a way to say "You're next, mon vieux." Grappelli gave it to Jean-Luc Ponty in the early '70s, and last year the two of them decided to pass it on to Didier Lockwood.

Lockwood impresses the visitor as, first off, young. (He was born in 1956 in Calais.) The next word that comes to mind is winner. He looks you in the eye, his chin is determined. His eyes are quiet, his fingers small and tapered, but, with his dedication and compact build, he otherwise might have been a star soccer player.

The electric violin did not catch on until the late '60s. Until then you could count the number of jazz soloists on the fingers of one hand. *Grappelli, Stuff Smith, Ray Nance,* Joe Venuti; that was about it.

Different techniques make it difficult for a classical violinist to switch to jazz, and young people wanting to play jazz started out on easier instruments. It was difficult to get the violin to swing, it did not blend well with saxophones, you couldn't hear it over the drums. Plugged in, however, its range and facility fit the textures of fusion music. There is a plethora of good young violinists.

Widely Known

Lockwood is the most visible, his name is everywhere. One of the few French jazz musicians to travel well, he has played in Holland, Germany and England as often as in France. He has recorded with Grappelli, John Surman, Tony Williams, Gordon Beck, Jasper Van't Hof, Niels-Henning Orsted-Pederson and Aldo Romano.

Alain Lebreton

Jazz violinist Lockwood.

He talked about his life and music in his duplex apartment not far from Beaubourg. He had been practicing, and put down his violin reluctantly. It was obvious he would rather make music.

"I broke my arm when I was a kid and couldn't practice my scales and arpeggios five hours a day. My brother, who's a pianist, started me listening to jazz. Playing it was a hard decision because the fingerings are totally different from classical music. It's not practical to try and do both. I soon found that classical musicians consider jazz 'lowbrow,' they looked down their noses at me.

"I suppose it's more accurate to say I was first interested by rock through Ponty. But fusion music is now in a cul de sac. All jazz is. Some new roads have got to be found. I would like to combine the energy of the rock beat with a clean, linear, cool, spacial [illegible] some musicians call Swedish jazz.

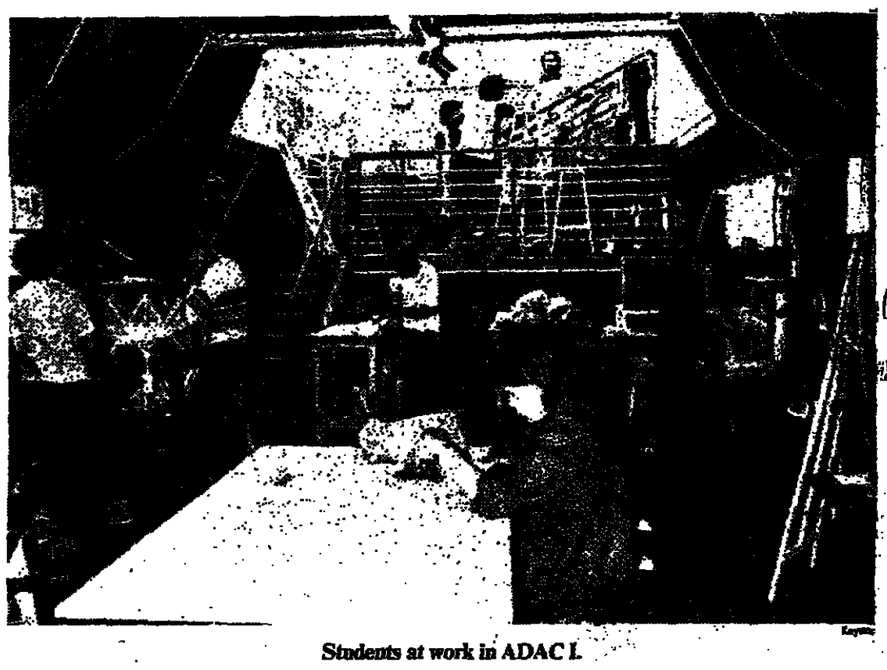
"I think it's up to Europeans to make the next major contribution. There's not much happening in America. The music has been drowned by the business over there. Fusion isn't selling so well these days, and it's been a catastrophe for people like Joachim Kuhn and Eberhard Hammer who switched to it. They got themselves in a difficult spot. The pressure was put on them to be more commercial. McLaughlin is the same, his record company pushed him to drop Shakti and go back to electric music.

"Once you're on that merry-go-round, it's difficult to get off. The machinery starts to work, the publicity goes out, and if you stop they'll never let you ride again. In America a lot of jazz musicians and other musicians who are not as good as they are making hits, so they decide to have hits too. But you shouldn't try to have a hit. You decide to sell yourself and there are no buyers. I only want to do what I want to do and hope for the best."

Booked in Bombay

Lockwood's quartet, Surya, is booked to play Jazz Yatra, the second Bombay jazz festival, which goes from Feb. 17-23. Minqus, Stan Getz, Oriental [illegible] and Globe Unity Orchestra (with among others, Kenny Wheeler, Albert Mangelsdorff, Steve Lacy and Evan Parker) are also appearing. The festival will include bands from Japan, Poland, Hungary, Australia and India.

Lockwood will appear at La Chapelle des Lombards, 62 rue des Lombards, Paris 1, on Jan. 11, 8:30 pm.



Students at work in ADAC I.

Floating Workshop

Barging Into the Arts and Handicraft

By Galina Vromen

PARIS (IHT) — For those with both a strong stomach and artistic inclinations, the city of Paris has a floating studio workshop that docks each day in a different part of Paris. Complete with a skylight, theater space and weaving looms, the studio space of ADAC I is used by about 150 amateurs a week who sign up for classes that range from puppet-making to architecture-video.

"We call it ADAC I, because we hope that some day there will be an ADAC 2," explained Cecile Gavoty of the Association pour le Developpement de l'Animation Culturelle.

In the air one feels the electric silence of 10 minds concentrating, broken by an occasional comment. "I gave up drawing 30 years ago," explains an elderly woman finishing a very realistic sketch of Notre Dame during an oil painting session. "I figured it was time to start up again. And being around others in a class helps." Not to mention that on the barge the easel doesn't fly away and fingers don't numb up.

The boat that day docked opposite Ile St. Louis. The day is classic Paris gray. "Ca vie," exclaims the teacher watching the clouds. Among those in the class are several housewives from the suburbs, a civil servant who takes off from work to attend the class, and a retired man.

Classes Change

"The classes change all the time, registration is for a month at a time," said Fabienne Bergaouis who oversees the barge's operation. "Some classes are only for children, some — sculpture especially — includes kids and adults."

The barge is part of Mayor Jacques Chirac's cultural "animation" program which emphasizes grass roots involvement in the arts. Currently the city sponsors workshops in 19 centers around Paris. The advantage of the barge, of course, is that it can serve several neighborhoods a week.

A captain, who lives on board with his wife and son, is responsible for maintenance of the engines and clean-up of the workshop. "We never move more than two hours a day," he says wistfully remembering the days he manned an oil tanker. He watches the barges that pass his studio on the river. The workshop sways.

Artists' studios that don't quite stand still have a long history in Paris. When Picasso moved into a Montmartre studio in 1904, the rickety building was nicknamed *Bateau-Lavoir* because it swayed in windy days like the washerwomen's barges then common on the Seine. Now we have washing machines and ADAC I.

ADAC I is docked Mondays at Port Henri IV, Tuesdays at the quai of the Hotel de Ville, Wednesdays at Port Debilly, Thursdays at Port de Passy, Fridays at Port de Solferino, Saturdays at Port de Montebello. For further information call ADAC, Quai de la Tournelle, 354-52-77.

Greenland Smacks Of Gum Chewers

NUUK, Greenland (UPI) — Greenland is now second only to the United States in per capita consumption of chewing gum, says the Danish chewing gum firm Dandy.

The average American chews 2.2 pounds of gum annually compared with 1.75 pounds for the average Greenlander, the firm says.

Some observers claim that gum has replaced seal skin, which Eskimos chewed to make it pliable for clothing and kayaks. Others blame the near extinction of the whale which provided Eskimos with muktak, a delicacy with a similar consistency to chewing gum.

Bell Given to Germany

BROOKSVILLE, Maine (UPI) — A 600-pound brass bell from the German passenger vessel Imperator, launched in 1912 as "the world's largest ship," has been given to the Ship Arts Museum in Bremerhaven, West Germany, by this town's historical society.

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

...old Rebounds to $628.50

...IDON, Jan. 7 (AP-DJ) — The ...of gold today rose $33 an ... or 5.5 percent, from Friday ...28.50 in late trading today ... the dollar eased and the ... sterling rose sharply in active ...n exchange dealings.

...pite the gain, the late London ...price was at the lower end of ...s trading range. Earlier in ... Kong, gold had traded at a ...l $673.16, and in Zurich the ...ng price was $645.

...ich dealers said trading vol...was large, matching last week's...

...ey added that the Soviet Un...as been a small seller recently. ...lling by Moscow was not seen...

...ring the day, fears of a coordi... gold-sale policy by central ...ers and the silence of the U.S. ...ury on further auction pros... triggered profit-taking. By the ...f the trading day, Zurich trad... ...oted gold prices of $625 an ..., well below the opening ...s, but still a hefty $40 above ...y's close there.

Market Nervous

...ld was fixed here during the ...ing at $634 and at $633.50 in ...fternoon and ended at $626-...bid and asked. Dealers noted ...he wide spread between buy...nd selling prices indicated the ...et is still nervous.

...e market continued to draw ...gth from the crises in Iran and ...anistan, though enthusiasm to...as tempered by fears that cen...bankers meeting today and to...ow in Basel at the monthly ...ng of the Bank for Interna...l Settlements might formulate ...d-sales plan.

... late in the session it was re...d that Basel monetary sources ... the central bankers are not ...ing any plan to carry out con...l gold sales to quell the recent ...lative fever.

...ntral bankers reportedly be...d that gold sales would only ...ed if done in unison. But op...tion from West Germany and ...ce aborted the idea, the sources...

Rather, the authorities hope the price of gold will take a sharp fall on its own following its recent spectacular gains, they added.

The foreign exchange market was not very sensitive to news today, dealers said, and it shrugged off U.S. economic moves against the Soviet Union in response to developments in Afghanistan.

The dollar was steady until late in the day, when it slipped. Dealers said they believed the Bundesbank may have intervened to steady the U.S. currency, and that the dollar slipped when the West German central bank withdrew its support late in the day.

The dollar ended at 1.7075 Deutsche marks, down from 1.7118 DM late Friday, and at 1.5717 Swiss francs, down from 1.57475.

Meanwhile, sterling rose sharply during the afternoon to end at $2.2635, up from $2.2375. Dealers attributed the rise partly to the announcement of a 0.8-percent rise in the U.K. wholesale price index in December, which was in line with expectations, and partly on the belief that the British National Oil Corp. soon would announce an increase in North Sea oil prices to $30 a barrel or slightly more.

The dollar also fell to 4.0085 French francs from 4.01975, to 1.8885 guilders from 1.89225, to 27.82 belgian francs from 27.885, to 800.90 Italian lire from 803.50, to 232.00 yen from 234.70 but it rose to $Can.1.1683 from $Can.1.1675.

U.S. Businessmen Doubt Ban to Hit Soviet Economy

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP-DJ) — U.S. businessmen remain skeptical that President Carter's decision to cut exports of "high-technology" products to the Soviet Union will do much damage to its economy, even though the move could cost U.S. companies lost business for computers and oil-field equipment.

Meanwhile, the promised curtailment of Soviet fishing privileges in U.S. waters also will probably have only a small impact on the Soviet diet. The action will deny the Soviet Union about 3 percent of its worldwide catch. The reduction amounts to about 350,000 metric tons of fish valued at about $60 million.

U.S. officials said that they do not export the Soviet Union to take retaliatory economic measures against the United States in response the U.S. economic moves. "We import some Soviet raw materials (such as gold and other metals). We expect the flow to continue," one official said.

The officials said the U.S. trade ban covers computers, machine tools, electronic equipment and oil-drilling machinery used in oil and natural gas production. Sales of these high technology or strategic items have been halted while Washington revises its licensing program. An estimated $155 million worth of high-technology sales to the Soviet Union are now pending under export-licensing procedures.

A Commerce Department spokesman said U.S. exports of "high-technology" products to the Soviet Union ranged between $150 million and $216 million annually over the past four years. Total U.S. exports to the Soviets rose from $1.6 billion to $3 billion during 1976-79.

Mr. Carter's embargo will not immediately affect already-issued export licenses for high-technology goods.

James Bowe, a vice president for Control Data Corp., however, noted that the federal government long has prohibited sales of the most advanced U.S. computers to the Soviet Union and that the less advanced models are readily available from foreign manufacturers.

In other areas, Armco said it does not know whether its joint project with Nippon Steel Corp. to build a $353-million electrical steel mill in the Soviet Union falls under the administration's definition of advanced technology.

Aluminum Co. of America, which has been negotiating since 1975 to sell its primary aluminum-smelting technology to the Russians, informed the Soviet Ministry of Trade even before President Carter's action that "under the present circumstances" it did not know whether it could proceed with the negotiations.

Washington officials said that the Soviets would not receive the additional allocations for U.S. fishing privileges that the government had been planning to give them.

The State Department already had allocated a 75,000-ton-catch to the Soviets, and had been expected to allocate a total of 425,000 tons for the year. While the allocations already made would not be revoked, new ones would not be granted, and, as a result, the Soviets will be able to take home only about 17 percent of what they had anticipated to catch in U.S. waters this year.

The move is expected to have little impact on U.S. fishermen or domestic fish prices.

Two aspects of the fishing curb remain unclear. One is whether the U.S. government will hold the Soviet allocation in reserve or give it to another country. The other is the effect of the curtailment on joint ventures in which U.S. men and vessels catch fish that are sold at sea to Soviet processing ships.

...okyo Grain Mart Beset ...y 'Near Panic' Selling

By Henry Scott-Stokes

...OKYO, Jan. 7 (NYT) — The ...l Tokyo grain and commodity ...hanges were thrown into what ...ers described as "near panic" ...ay following the unprecedented ...etime halt in U.S. grain futures ...ing.

...eanwhile, the crisis in south... Asia, involving Afghanistan, ...Soviet Union and Iran, shows ...s of hitting Japan's economy, ... largest and most modern in ... on several fronts — Soviet-...nese cooperation in Siberia, ... of high technology goods to ...cow and needed oil supplies ... the Mideast — a little more ...ely than business leaders here ...st expected.

...e prices on many commodities, ...ding soybeans, a staple item ...ly purchased from the United ...s, were marked down by maxi...l amounts allowed in a single ... Quotations for soybeans in 60-... amounts fell by 64 cents to ...70 in negligible turnover. Natu...ubber and raw sugar prices also ...harply.

...siness leaders had little to say ...he record but the atmosphere ...dour at a news conference ad...sed by Shigeo Nagano, former ...man of Nippon Steel, the ...d's largest steel company, and ...man in charge of Soviet-Japa... economic relations.

...anked by Toshiwo Doko, head ...he Japan Federation of Eco...ic Organizations, the major em...ers' group, Mr. Nagano con...d an impression that the Iran ...Afghanistan crises threaten to ...rmine the international econo...s well as hurt Japan.

...Ve Japanese are without natu...esources," he said, "we need, ...xample, coal and lumber from ...Soviet Union as essentials for ...

...t, he added, "I would like to ...eed taking American senti...ts fully into account."

...ecently, the United States criti...l Japan for buying Iranian oil ...gh spot market prices.

...e main elements of an emerg...consensus in the business com...ity, as reflected also in cautious ...rnment pronouncements, ap...to be:

... Japan is largely dependent on ... goodwill and cannot afford to ...ate Washington by shrinking ... taking "specific steps," as the ...ign Ministry said, to show dis...ure with the Soviet Union.

... The steps include a willingness ...in in Coordinating Committee ...xport Control measures to lim...ports of computers and other ...technology items to the Soviet ...n. Cocom is a 15-nation body ... controls exports of strategic ...s to Communist countries. Japan will also freeze new economic and technical aid to Afghanistan valued at $8.9 million in 1978.

• Japan's economic diplomacy should exclude any cutback on cooperation with the Soviet Union on natural resources development in Siberia, including five major projects already under way in timber, port facilities, coal, oil and natural gas. But new schemes proposed by Moscow in pulp, asbestos, copper and steel industries will likely be ignored.

The Japanese attitude is modest, as compared with U.S. decisions to halt sales of 17 million tons of wheat, corn and soybeans to the Soviet Union at a cost estimated by U.S. and Japanese traders at $2 billion. But business leaders feel that they have shown a "pro-American" stance at least as strong as that of established European allies.

Japanese business appears not to be pessimistic about the immediate outlook for the economy, which is growing more rapidly than any other industrial nation's in fiscal 1979 at about 6 percent and may again lead other nations with forecasted growth of about 4 percent in the fiscal year starting April 1.

...rysler Bill Signed

...ASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP) — ...ident Carter signed legislation ...y providing $1.5 billion in fed... loan guarantees to Chrysler ..., declaring it a good invest...t for the government and "ex...ely important. . .for all the ...le of our country." The loan ...age guaranteed by the legisla... is contingent on wage conces... by hourly workers and other ...te assistance.

News and Notes

Marsh & McLennan has told C.T. Bowring's board that if Bowring agrees not to attempt to frustrate its offer, the U.S. insurance firm would seek to acquire all Bowring ordinary shares and convertible loan stocks for $277.2 million in cash and 4.03 million common shares. The offer would be the equivalent of an offer to exchange 0.02767 common share plus $1.90 in cash for each share of Bowring. Marsh & McLennan, which has asked Bowring to respond to the proposal within seven days, says it still might proceed to take over the U.K. insurance firm even if its response is negative. Earlier, a U.S. District Court in New York denied a temporary restraining order sought by Bowring, which claimed that Marsh & McLennan in its take-over bid had been using confidential information obtained during discussions toward a proposed merger.

* * *

Noranda Mines has rejected a number of "demands" made by Brascan, including a request for representation on Noranda's board. Trevor Eyton, Brascan president, said he was "disappointed and astounded" at the mining firm's "incomprehensible" position and said Brascan "will be talking with other shareholders. . .and try to enlist their support." Brascan, a holding company, owns about 14 percent of Noranda's shares. In addition to seeking representation on the executive committee, Brascan wants to dismantle a complex series of transactions that vested 23.6 percent of Noranda's shares in an affiliate, Zinor Holdings Ltd. Mr. Eyton describes these arrangements, which resulted in Zinor supplanting Brascan as Noranda's single largest holder, as "improper" and "wrong." Noranda' president, Alfred Powis, says the board "concluded that it would be against the best interest of Noranda that there be any predominant influence in the direction of the affairs of the company."

* * *

Agfa-Gevaert, the West German-Belgian producer of films and photographic supplies, is raising prices of film, photographic paper and other products containing silver up to 30 percent as a result of the soaring price of silver, which used in photographic emulsions.

Gasohol Issues Favored During Wall St. Advance

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (Reuters) — Gasohol-related stocks joined defense and metal issues in leading a broad advance on the New York Stock Exchange today but late profit-taking pared some of the gains.

The gasohol issues surged after President Carter decided to cut off grain sales to the Soviet Union and use some of the grain to make gasohol, a mixture of alcohol and gasoline.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 3.16 to 832.00 and advances led declines about three to two. Turnover rose to about 44 million shares.

Analysts said that in addition to the apparently improved outlook for defense and commodity stocks, a number of traders were encouraged by Friday's market action when prices rebounded after two days of rapid retreat.

'Speculative Market'

However, some analysts were skeptical. "This is strictly a speculative market in metals and aircraft . . . It's not a healthy looking market," commented one analyst.

Another analyst said gains by the defense and commodity stocks were a "reflection of the uncertainty" in the international situation. He said leading averages were "giving a misleading picture. The broader market is looking a little tired."

In the gasohol group, CPC International rose 3⅞ to 63⅛, A.E. Staley 3⅜ to 33⅜, Publicker Industries, the percentage-gain leader, 3⅛, or 40 percent, to 10⅞, and Archer-Daniels-Midland 3⅜ to 32¼.

Among defense issues, volume leader Boeing rose 2⅜ to 57⅛, United Technologies three to 48¾, Raytheon 5½ to 73¼, ex-dividend, Fairchild Industries 3⅜ to 48⅞, General Electric 1¾ to 52¾ and Thiokol 4⅜ to 51¼.

After the close, it was announced that McDonnell-Douglas Aircraft received a $172.8-million Air Force contract for F-15 fighter planes for Saudi Arabia.

In the metals group, active Benguet Consolidated, which opened a new copper concentrator, added ⅝ to 7⅝. Asarco gained 3⅞ to 43⅞, Kennecott Copper 2⅜ to 34¾, Alcoa one to 55¾ and Alcan Aluminium 1⅞ to 49¾.

Active Gulf United rose 1¾ to 21⅞. American Financial is seeking a stake in Gulf United.

Some issues were hurt by the grain embargo, notably fertilizer and farm equipment stocks. Active Deere lost 1¾ to 35¾, International Harvester 1¼ to 36¼, Williams Cos one to 30 and Beker Industries 1⅜ to 13⅞.

International Minerals dropped 2⅜ to 53⅜, despite a statement that the grain embargo would not hurt its earnings.

Four-Phase Systems tumbled 10¼ to 33¾. Last week it predicted a short-term profit decline in 1980.

In other developments, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer proposed a stockholders vote, probably this spring, to split MGM into two separate, publicly traded companies, one for the corporation's hotel/casinos, the other for its movie and television productions.

American Financial said it has raised its stake in Rapid-American to 14.9 percent from 8.8 percent.

Futures Market Threatened

By Karen W. Arenson

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (NYT) — The increased use of the commodity futures markets as a means of buying large quantities of metals — rather than for speculating or hedging — is jeopardizing the foundation of those markets, in the view of some commodities market experts and government officials.

"We are increasingly concerned about the high delivery ratios in metals futures, particularly in silver," said James Stone, chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the government agency responsible for the regulation, last week.

"This is not what the futures markets were designed for," he said. "It leaves us increasingly concerned about the viability of the futures markets."

Futures markets allow people to buy and sell lots of commodities for delivery in the future. It is possible to take or make delivery of a commodity through a futures contract. In fact, this feature is critical for insuring that futures prices reflect those in the actual spot markets.

Fundamental Change

Typically, however, only 1 or 2 percent of all futures contracts are actually completed. Rather, hedgers and speculators normally "close out" those contracts before the delivery time arrives.

An investor, for example, last year might have bought a contract for 5,000 ounces of silver at $20 an ounce on the Commodity Exchange, for delivery this month. But instead of taking delivery of 5,000 ounces of silver, he might have sold the contract this week when the price rose to $40 an ounce. That way, he could take a profit of $20 an ounce without ever actually buying any silver. This is the way in which investors have traditionally used the futures markets to speculate.

Last summer, that pattern began to change. Well-heeled investors who apparently are interested in accumulating metals as an investment have been taking large positions in the futures markets, and some of them have been calling for delivery on their contracts. The phenomenon was most pronounced in silver, but there have also been hints of similar behavior in copper and in gold.

Thomas Russo, a commodities lawyer with Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, noted in an interview, "Once you make the futures market into a delivery market you are making it into something totally alien to its original purposes — hedging and price discovery. By making these into delivery markets," he said, "you risk destroying them by frightening away the very people who give the markets their unique liquidity — both the hedgers and the speculators. Most of them do not want to get mixed up in delivery."

Blending In

As many investors in the last year rushed to buy gold and silver, some of the frenzied buying spilled over from the spot metals markets into the futures markets. A handful of large metals buyers sought the liquidity and anonymity of the futures markets as they tried to accumulate large positions without pushing up prices. The large volume of the futures markets, and the fact that most participants are not there to buy the commodities, meant that serious buyers could blend in almost unnoticed.

"Someone can accumulate larger positions in the futures markets — he can buy hundreds or even thousands of contracts in futures and not be visible," notes Henry Jarecki, chairman of Mocatta Metals, a New York-based silver and gold bullion dealer.

The problem, observers say, comes when large position holders try to take delivery of the commodities they have contracted for.

What worried observers was that if some of the largest contract holders called for delivery of their total positions, the people on the other side of the contracts might not be able to find enough metal to deliver without pushing prices up significantly.

"There was once a maxim that nobody is bigger than the market," commented Mr. Stone. "But I've had traders say that is no longer true."

In fact, delivery calls have not yet become unmanageable. When the threat became apparent, the exchanges started jawboning the large buyers. The Chicago Board of Trade — where some of the large silver positions were accumulated — took an emergency action to place a 600-contract limit on the allowable positions temporarily, effective in the spring. They have also applied to the CFTC for permission to put that rule into place on a permanent basis. The Comex, where the bulk of all U.S. metals futures trading takes place, is considering similar action.

Industry sources say these moves helped convince the large contract holders to back off from taking delivery on their positions in the quantities they had originally planned. Instead, they "rolled over" their positions, selling their maturing contracts and buying new contracts. Some observers say the threat still remains.

The position limits are expected to help prevent problems. But not everybody thinks they will be enough. They worry that the limits will be difficult to enforce. Buyers may be able to cover their total positions by acting through many firms — including foreign banks that refuse to provide any information on their customers. The CFTC already is engaged in one law suit against a foreign bank calling for such disclosure.

CFTC to Discuss Silver Futures Concentration

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (Reuters) — The Commodity Futures Trading Commission tomorrow will consider "the concentration of long positions and high delivery ratios in the silver market," CFTC chairman James Stone said today.

The meeting is separate from another meeting planned tomorrow to review the ban on trading in certain grain futures.

The meeting on silver futures will not include any discussions of a suspension in trading of precious metals futures, he said.

"We have been concerned for some period of time of the concentration of long positions and high delivery ratios in the silver market," Mr. Stone said."

He said the meeting, with officials from the Chicago Board of Trade, Commodity Exchange and Midamerica Commodity Exchange had been scheduled about two weeks ago. "I do not anticipate action on silver but the CFTC is free to take action if necessary," Mr. Stone said.

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Hibernia Bolsters Canada's Enthusiasm

CALGARY, Alberta, Jan. 7 (NYT) — Confirmation that an offshore Newfoundland well has the commercial capacity of 20,000 barrels a day has increased enthusiasm here about the viability of a string of crude oil and natural gas discoveries along the Eastern seaboard almost 3,000 miles away.

Meanwhile, executives are sifting through the confidential data on almost two dozen offshore wells drilled in the last two years in the frigid waters of the northwest Atlantic to determine whether hydrocarbons are present in commercially recoverable quantities.

The most exciting announcement came last week when Chevron Standard, a unit of Standard Oil of California, said the Hibernia P-15 well drilled last summer about 193 miles southeast of St. John's, Newfoundland, could become the largest producer in North America.

The industry's eastern front stretches about 1,200 miles from the Canada-United States maritime boundary off Maine through the Scotia shelf, the famed Grand Banks fishing grounds and the "iceberg alley" of the Labrador coast to the northern tip of Quebec's Ungava Peninsula.

'Some Promise'

According to industry sources, as many as six wells may show "some promise," but all the finds will need further evaluation by follow-up drilling.

The Hibernia site has generated most of the excitement. The find has been responsible for most of the stock market activity related to Canadian oil companies on both the U.S. and Canadian stock exchanges.

Chevron Standard is acting as operator for a group that includes the Canadian subsidiaries of Mobil, Gulf and Columbia Gas, along with Petro-Canada, the state-owned oil concern.

A series of production tests so far has indicated more than 300 feet of continuous oil-bearing zones below 11,000 feet in the 16,000-foot exploratory well. In addition, shallower sediments tested only last month have yielded encouraging results around 7,200 feet in the same well.

'Cautiously Optimistic'

Chevron president A.B. Bristow Jr. said the group "remains cautiously optimistic" about the East Coast prospects. It plans further exploration immediately by a pair of deep probes near the Hibernia site.

Petro-Canada and Mobil Canada struck gas in the Thebauld well near Sable Island about 130 miles southeast of Halifax, Nova Scotia, in the spring of 1979. They were following up on the pioneering work of Mobil Canada on the Scotia shelf that had started the East Coast exploratory effort in the late 1960s.

The uncertainties that now cloud Petro-Canada's future inevitably cast a shadow over the near-term East Coast exploration plans. The Conservative Party, if it is returned to power Feb. 18, has promised to "privatize" the firm by selling or giving away about two-thirds of the common shares to Canadians. But this could jeopardize its ability to serve as a catalyst of offshore frontier exploration.

According to sources within Petro-Canada and some of its partners who preferred not to be identified, Canada's East Coast exploratory effort could be halted "within the sight of success" commercially unless existing partnership arrangements and federal tax incentives remain intact.

All the East Coast wells have benefited from the government's so-called super-depletion allowance that at 66.66 percent is worth about double the traditional incentives available to investors in the resources field. The controversial tax shelter is due to expire next March, and the Conservative government has already said that it would not be renewed.

Industry sources have been unanimous in requesting a continuation of the generous tax allowance for high-risk and long-lead-time exploratory undertakings including East Coast offshore wells.

Wilbert Hopper, president of Petro-Canada, says that the Sable Island off-shore area could be producing commercial gas volume within "three to five years." Although somewhat more guarded in its assessment, Mobil Canada also acknowledges that, contingent on comparable follow-up results, the gas could reach the mainland by 1985.

Total EastCan Exploration Ltd., a hitherto mostly French-dominated consortium that this year is scheduled to be taken over by Petro-Canada, is nursing along at least two known gas and condensate prospects off the forbidding Labrador coast.

Farthest away from the obvious Maritime markets for offshore energy supplies, and in waters made treacherous by immense icebergs, the Labrador prospects may not be developed and brought "on stream" until the latter part of the decade, experts say.

However, the presence of gas and possibly oil in an environment where conditions are said to be much more severe than in the North Sea could be Canada's ace in the hole in a world of rapidly rising oil prices and shortages. Industry men envision the Labrador shelf, once it has been proved, as a "supplementary" source of fuel supplies to the more accessible Scotia shelf and Grand Banks.

All of these securities having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE — December 20, 1979

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 7

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Chge Prev Quot.	Close
39¼	29½	ACF	2.24		6.3	7	139	35⅞	34½	35¼	+1⅛	
18⅛	14⅛	AMF	1.24		8.3	6	95	15	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛	
25	12½	AM Intl	.28		1.6	115	372	17⅜	17	17¼	+ ⅛	
12¼	9½	APL	1		10.	45	50	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛	
42	32	ARA	1.52		5.6	6	336	27⅜	26¾	27	+ ⅛	
44⅜	22⅜	ASA	2.40e		5.3		1375	u47⅜	45	45⅜	+ ⅜	
12¾	8½	ATO	.56		5.5	4	39	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛		
28⅛	17	AVX s	.25		1.0	15	85	26⅛	25¾	26¼	— ½	
43¼	29½	AbbtLb	1		2.5	14	234	40⅜	39⅝	40		
27¼	17½	AcmeC	1.20		4.4	6	38	27¼	26⅞	27		
4⅜	3⅛	AdmDe	.04		1.0	6	62	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝		
13½	10¼	AdmEx	1.32e		10.		2	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛	
38⅜	30⅜	AMD n		13			201	33⅜	32¾	33⅜	+ ⅛	
36⅜	28⅜	AetnLf	s1.80	5.5	5	1237	33¼	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛		
3¼	2⅛	Aileen				56	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛		
37¼	24⅝	AirPrd	.80		2.2	10	178	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝		
28¼	17⅝	AirbFrt	1.20		4.8	10	17	25½	25	25	— ⅛	
17⅛	11⅜	Alcano	.80		6.5	6	106	12¼	12⅛	12¼		
8¾	6⅛	AlcP	dpf.87		13.		28	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛	
105	86½	AloP	pf 11		12.		z10	88	88	88	—1	
15⅜	13⅜	Alascol	1.48		11.	8	32	13⅜	13½	13⅜	+ ⅛	
42¼	15⅜	Alaskin	.80		2.0	28	183	39⅝	38⅝	39⅛	+ ⅛	
36	27	Albany s	1		3.4	9	69	29⅝	29	29½	+ ⅛	
8⅝	6⅜	Alberto	.36		4.6	9	17	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛	
45	34⅛	Albrtsn	1.20		2.1	7	56	57	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅛	
48⅝	32⅜	AlcanA	2.40		4.8	5	2487	u53⅞	47¾	49¾	+1⅜	
37¼	23¾	AlcaShl	1.40a		4.3	6	12	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝		
9⅜	6	Alexdr	.40		6.3	6	70	6⅜	6¼	6¼		
34⅝	20	AlgCp	1.08a		4.2	6	515	26	25½	26		
29¼	15⅜	AlgLud	1.40		4.6	5	481	u30⅛	28	30⅛	+2¼	
45¼	31¼	AlgLd	pf 3		6.7		12	44⅜	42½	44¾	+2¾	
22⅜	18⅜	AlgLd	pf2.19		11.		19	19½	19¼	19½	— ⅛	
18	14⅜	AlleP	w 1.80		12.	7	264	15½	15¼	15⅜		
17¼	13¾	AllenGp	s 1		6.8	6	26	15¾	14¾	14⅝	— ⅛	
57½	24	Allergan	.60		1.1	19	114	54¾	54½	54⅝		
49½	28½	AlldCh	2		4.3		304	47⅛	46¾	46⅞	— ⅛	
13½	11⅛	AlldMnt	.86		7.0	6	9	12⅜	12¼	12¼		
22¼	11½	AlldPd	.60		3.1	9	17	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜	
27½	20⅜	AlldSt	1.60		6.8	5	29	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜		
38⅜	29¾	AlliCh	2		5.9	5	269	33¾	33⅜	33⅝	— ⅛	
31¼	24½	AlrCrd	pf2.16		8.2	4	26½	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛	
31	14½	ArchrD	.20b		.6	16	3468	u32¾	31	32¼	+3⅝	
11⅜	5	ArctEn	.10e		1.8	13	88	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛	
21⅜	16⅜	ArtzPS	2		11.	6	243	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜		
109	96½	ArtOil	10.70		11.		2220	101¼	100¼	101¼	— ¼	
12¼		ArkBst	.60		7.0	66	14	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛	
28¼	22⅛	ArkLGs	s1.24		4.7	11	610	26½	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅛	
4	1⅜	ArlenRty					479	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛	
10⅝	5¼	Armada				6	15	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜		
27½	19	Armco	1.50		5.9	5	184	25¼	24¾	25¼	+ ⅛	
35	26	Arm pf	2.10		6.5		3	32¼	32¼	32¼	+1⅜	
19	14⅜	ArmCk	1.10		4.8	6	180	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛	
25¼	17⅛	ArmRu	1.20		6.4	4	37	18¾	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛	
22⅜	18	AroCorp	1b		5.0	5	7	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛	
31¾	9⅜	ArrowE	.20r		.6	8	75	31	30½	31	+ ⅛	
16½	11	Arvin	1.12		8.8	5	202	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛	
26¾	20	Arvin pf	2		9.4		2	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛	
40⅞	34⅜	Asarco	1b		2.3	6	5292	u44	42¾	43⅝	+3¼	
45½	32⅜	AshlOil	s 2.20		6.4	7	232	40⅜	40¼	40¼		
41⅞	40½	AshlO	pf w14.50		11.		269	40¾	40½	40¾		
21½	15¾	AsdDG	1.50		7.3	6	507	20⅞	20½	20½	— ⅛	
22¼	17⅛	Athlone	1.20		6.7	4	22	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛	
20⅜	14⅜	AtCyEl	1.84		11.	7	38	17¾	17¼	17½	+ ⅛	
83⅛	56	AtlRich	2.80		3.5	9	1074	80¼	79¼	79¾	+1¼	
46½	37	AtlRc	pf3.75		10.		z210	38¼	37½	37½		
99¼	64¼	AtlRc	pf2.80		2.9		6	95¾	94½	95½	+2¼	
20⅛	10¼	AtlasCp					88	17¾	17¼	17½		
41	28⅝	AutoOtd	.64		1.6	15	257	35¼	34⅜	35	— ⅛	
29¼	18¾	AvcoCp	1.20		4.2	3	2562	u29⅞	27⅞	28⅛	+1⅛	
58	39½	Avco	pf 3.50		5.6		10	u59	57	57	+2	
71	49½	Avco	pf 4.50		5.9		51	73	69	71¾	+2¾	
21½	14¼	Avery	.60		3.1	7	53	17½	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛	
26⅝	16	Avnet	.80		3.1	7	336	25¾	24½	25⅝	+1	
56	37¼	Avon	2.80		7.2	9	840	39¼	38⅜	39¼		
22½	10	Aydin				14	71	21¾	20¾	21¾	+ ⅛	

— B —

63¾	18⅛	BAV Lig	52c				3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛	
2⅝	1¼	BT Mtg					8	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛	
12¾		Bache	.50a		4.9	7	85	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛		
58	31	Baldrtn	.60		1.1	17	173	55¼	54¼	54⅜	+ ⅜	
40½	28¼	BaldwU	1.20		4.2	6	108	29¼	28½	28½	+ ⅜	
60	30⅜	BldU	pf 2.06		4.8		8	42¾	42¼	42¾	+ ⅜	
28⅜	20⅜	BallCp	1.40		6.2	5	29	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛	
48⅝	23⅛	BallyMf	s.10		.2	22	1074	34¼	33½	33½	— ½	
26	21⅛	BaltGE	2.44		11.	6	137	22⅛	21⅞	22	+ ⅛	
49	41½	Balt	pfB4.50		10.		z10	44	44	44	+ ⅜	
29	18¼	BanCal	.92		3.2	6	151	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛	
19½	12	Bandag	.60		3.2	10	153	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛	
29⅜	19⅜	BangPn	1.80		3.1	4	52	26¼	25	26	+1	
40¼	27¼	BankP	pf	2	5.5		1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+1⅜	
43¼	31⅝	BkNY	2.72		7.9	5	85	34¼	34⅛	34⅜	— ⅛	
16	12⅜	BkofVa	1.16		8.4	4	29	14	13½	13⅜	+ ⅛	
30⅜	24	BnkAm	1.32		4.9	7	1370	27½	26¾	27	+ ⅜	
48¼	33	BankTr	1.30		7.8	5	311	42½	41¼	42½	+1⅛	
28	22¼	BkTr	pf2.50		10.		4	24½	24½	24½		
14	7⅜	Banner	.14		1.1	11	103	13	12¼	12½		

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Chge Prev Quot.	Close
58¾	24¼	Barber	1.60		3.5	10	56	45½	44½	45¼	+ ½	
15⅜	11	BarbCR	.36		2.5	10	118	13¼	12½	13⅜	+ ⅛	
21⅜	15½	BarnGp	s.80		4.5	5	9	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜		
20½	18¾	BarnBk	n^1		5.0	5	30	19⅜	19	19⅜	+ ⅛	
25	14⅜	BarryW	s.52		2.1	13	164	u25⅜	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛	
40	23½	Bausch's	1		2.7	12	116	38½	37	37⅝	— ⅛	
49½	35⅝	BaxtTrv	.50		1.1	14	386	45¼	45	45	— ⅛	
18⅝	3½	BayCalP					48	6¾	6¾	6¾		
27⅜	18¾	BayStG	2.20		9.0	7	40	25	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛	
13	9⅛	BaykCIp	.48		3.8	7	7	13¾	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅛	
38	26	Bearing	.92		2.9	9	71	31½	30⅞	31½	+ ½	
24¼	19½	BeatFd	1.20		5.9	7	355	20¾	20¼	20½	+ ⅛	
50¼	40¾	Beat	pf 3.38		8.2		11	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ⅛	
32⅞	20	Beckm	.32		1.1	16	364	29¼	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅛	
34¼	27⅜	BectnD	.92		2.8	11	69	33½	33	33¼		
50½	22	Beech	1		1.8	16	601	u54¼	52	54¼	+3⅝	
16	3¾	Beker				8	1214	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	—1½	
47¾	24⅝	BelcoP	s 1		2.5	7	101	39⅜	39¼	39⅜	⅛	
30⅝	28½	Belden	1.60		5.6	5	21	28½	28¼	28½		
9	6¼	BeldnH	.36b		5.4	6	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝		
24¾	14⅜	BellHow	.96		4.2	14	135	22¾	22	22¾	+ ⅜	
13¼	6¼	BellInd	.20a		1.7	7	142	12¼	12	12	+ ⅛	
19⅜	15⅜	BelCd	g s1.64			6		17⅜	17⅜	17⅜		
30½	19⅛	Bemis	1.40		5.2	4	5	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛	
45	36¼	Bendix	2.84		6.2	6	571	u46½	43⅝	46	+3⅝	
97	75	Bendix	pf3		3.3		3	u92	97	92	+10	
32⅛	22⅛	BenlCo	2		7.7	5	183	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛	
45½	36⅛	Benef	pf4.30		12.		1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅜	
47½	25	Benef	pf4.50		13.		z470	36¾	36	36¾	+ ⅛	
8¼	2⅜	BengtB				24	5779	8¾	7⅞	7¾	+ ⅛	
7⅛	3	BerkeyP			12		196	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛	
29⅛	21¾	BestPd	.24		1.2	7	183	21¾	d20¾	20¾	—1	
25⅜	19½	BethSt	1.60		7.2	3	535	22¼	21½	22¼	+1	
44½	31⅛	BigThr	.88		2.2	13	52	41	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅛	
35¾	14⅜	Binner	.92		3.9	11	26	23¾	23¼	23½	+ ⅛	
29¼	16⅜	BisFSL	s.80		3.0	7	37	26⅝	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛	
25¼	17½	BlackDr	.48		2.1	78	363	22⅝	21¾	22¼	+ ⅛	
24¼	18¾	BlairJn	s 1		5.1	6	102	19⅞	19½	19⅝		
25½	14⅜	BlissL	1.10		5.8	6	28	19¼	19½	19½		
27¼	21¼	BlckHR	1.60		6.3	9	31	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ⅛	
35¼	28¼	BlueB	1.60		5.0	6	443	32	31¾	32	+ ⅛	
6¼	3⅜	BobbieBr					5	53	5⅜	5⅜		
55⅛	37¼	Boeing	s1.40a		2.5	8	1117	7	u53¾	56¼	57⅛	+2
40⅝	28¼	BoiseC	1.60		4.5	5	556	35¾	35	35	— ⅛	
27⅞	22⅜	Borden	1.60		7.5	5	186	24¾	24¼	24¼		
37¼	24¾	BorgW	2.50		6.5	5	73	35⅜	35¼	35½		
8½	4⅛	Bormns	.20e		4.0	9	116	5¾	4⅞	5		
24¼	19⅜	BosEd	2.72		12.	6	74	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛	
86¼	70	BosE	pf8.88		13.		z270	71	71	71	— ¼	
11¼	9	BosE	pr1.17		12.		8	9½	9¼	9¼		
14¼	11	BosE	pr1.46		13.		13	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼	
14¾	6¾	Braniff	.20		2.4	10	550	8¼	8	8¼		
36⅝	23¾	Brauns	.80		1.4	17	94	36¾	36	36⅛	+ ⅛	
39⅝	24½	BrigSt	1.20a		3.1	7	34	38¾	38¼	38¼	+ ⅛	
38¼	31	BrkSDM	1.44		4.0	11	616	36⅜	35⅞	36⅛	+ ⅛	
35¼	17½	BrltPet	1.02e		3.5	6	2168	29⅝	29¼	29½	+ ⅜	
19½	12½	BrkwGl	1.08		7.4	12	48	14¾	14	14½	+ ⅜	
25	18¼	BlkyUG	2.22		9.9	7	24	22¾	22¼	22¾		
27½	16¾	BwnSh	1		4.4	6	34	25¼	24¾	25¼	+ ⅛	
19½	8¾	Brown	.30		1.6	5	21	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛	
28¾	22½	BrwnGe	2		7.9	4	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛	
15⅜	11⅝	BrwnFer	.78		4.7	10	221	15	14¾	14⅜	+ ⅛	
15⅜	10⅝	Brnswk	.80		6.3	6	317	13	12⅝	12⅝		
30¼	24⅜	Brnsk	pf2.40		9.3		72	25¾	25¾	25⅞		
21¼	16⅜	BrwnVa	s 1		5.1	9	42	20¾	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛	
18½	15	Burlind	1.40		8.2	6	830	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛	
47	37	CalL	pf4.50		12.		z20	38	38	38		
7½	5⅝	BrlNo	pf .55		9.4		1	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛	
58¼	37⅜	BrlNo	pf2.85		5.8		32	49⅝	49	49	— ⅛	
33¾	21	Bucyrs	1		3.3	10	37	30⅜	29⅝	30⅛		
7½	3	BrnsRL				18	1003	6¾	6⅜	6¾	+ ⅛	
62¾	44⅝	Burrgh	2.20		2.9	11	371	75⅝	75⅛	75⅛	— ¼	
25¼	14	Buttrln	s.80		3.2	8	35	25¼	24¾	25¼	+ ⅛	
15	7⅛					76	94	14¾	13¾	14⅛		

— C —

39½	27	CBI Ind	s1a		2.6	14	40	39¼	38⅝	39	— ⅛	
56¾	44⅛	CBS	2.80		5.4	7	213	52¾	51¾	51⅝	— ⅜	
10¼	6	CCI				6	1607	10	9¾	9½	+ ⅛	
40⅝	31⅝	CIT	2.60		5.1	7	252	51⅛	50¾	50⅞	+ ⅛	
12⅞	7⅛	CLC				31	36	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛	
16⅛	10⅛	CNA Fn				4	279	u17½	16½	17⅜	+ ⅜	
25⅜	15¼	CNA	pf 1.10		5.1		30	u21½	20½	21½	+1	
11⅞	7⅜	CNAI	1.14a		11.		1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛	
63⅝	48⅛	CPC	3		4.8	8	776	u65	62¾	63½	+3⅝	
17	14⅛	CP Nat	1.88		12.	9	12	15½	15	15½	+ ⅛	
28½	16¼	CTS	.80		4.4	7	97	18¾	18½	18⅝	— ⅛	
50	32	CabotC	1.60		3.4	7	126	47⅛	46¼	47	+ ⅜	
21⅜	9⅝	Cadence				7	29	18½	18	18⅛	+ ⅛	
36⅛	13¼	Caesars	s			24	915	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛	
39½	13¾	Calfhn	.50a		1.4	14	718	36¾	35	36¼	+1¼	
27¼	23¼	CamerB				7	16	4	3⅞	3⅞		
34	17	CmRL	g s.60a		2.8		543	21⅜	20	20½	— ⅛	
37¾	27¼	CamSp	1.90		6.4	7	116	30	29¼	29⅝	— ⅛	
27¾	19⅞	CampT	1.08		4.3	9	154	25⅝	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛	
14¼	11⅛	CdPac	s1.70e				482	33½	33⅛	33⅝	— ¼	
16½	10	CanalR	.64		4.2	19	1	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝		
25¼	18⅛	CanMil	pf1.66		6.8	6	17	23⅜	23¼	23½	— ⅛	
49⅜	36¾	CapCits	.20		.4	11	111	47¼	46¾	47¼	+ ⅛	
24¾	18¾	CapHold	1.08		5.7	7	293	19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅛	
6½	3⅜	Caring	g .10				172	5⅜	5¼	5¼		
29⅝	18¼	Carlisle	s.90		3.8	6	5	24	23¾	24	— ⅛	
61	46¾	CaroCO	5		10.		z110	48	47½	48	+1¼	
8¾	6⅛	CaroFrg	.44		6.1	5	33	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛	
22½	17¾	CarPw	2.08		11.	6	x139	18½	18¼	18½	— ⅛	
23⅜	22⅜	CarP	pf2.67		12.		1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜		
35⅜	24⅜	CarTec	1.80		6.3	6	34	28¼	29⅜	30		
12⅝	10¾	CarnTr	1.11e		8.7		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛	
27¼	16⅛	CarsPir	1.10		6.0	6	17	18¼	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛	
20¾	14⅜	CartHw	1.10		6.5	6	526	17	16⅞	17		
8¼	6¼	CartWal	.40		5.5	8	75	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛	
13⅜	7⅛	CascNG	.92		7.8	6	11	11¾	11½	11⅝	— ⅛	
19	13	CastICk	.80b		5.3	8	109	14	13¾	13⅞		
62⅞	49⅛	CatrpT	2.10		3.9	7	593	53½	53¼	53¼	— ¼	
17¾	11¼	CecoCp	.75		5.9	4	10	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛	
48¾	39¾	Celanse	3.20		6.9	5	181	47	46	46½	— ⅜	
48¼	39	Celan	pf4.50		11.		1	46¼	40¼	40½	— ¼	
8¼	3⅝	Cenco				7	248	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛	
38¼	18¼	Centex	.25		.7	13	305	25¼	24½	25¼	+ ⅛	
16½	12⅜	CenSoW	1.42		10.	6	809	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛	
20¾	18	CenHud	2.16		12.	6	2	18½	18½	18½		
17½	14⅜	CentlLt	1.70		11.	6	45	15⅝	14⅞	15		
44⅛	37	CntlLt	pf4.50		12.		2	38	38	38		
49½	20⅜	CenLgE	1.68		3.4	10	767	49½	47	48¾	+1¾	
16	13⅜	CeMPw	1.64		12.	6	38	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞		
15⅛	11	CenSaya	.84		5.8	7	517	14⅜	13⅝	14⅛	— ⅛	
28¾	23¾	CenTel	2		7.8	8	68	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛	
54⅝	29⅝	CentrDa	1b		2.1	15	61	49½	48	48¾	— ¼	
8⅜	6¾	CntryTel	.62		7.5	6	13	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛	
19⅛	13⅜	Cri-feed	.90		6.1	11	132	14¾	14½	14¾		
24⅜	15¼	CessAir	.80b		3.4	9	88	23⅞	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅛	
28½	20⅜	Chmpln	1.40		6.0	5	544	23⅜	23	23⅛	— ⅛	
28¼	20⅜	Chnl	pf1.20		5.3		2	22¾	22¾	22¾	—1¼	
13¾	9	ChamSp	.80		7.5	7	277	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛	
50	5⅛	ChartCo	.60a		1.7	3	225	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜	
45¾	1⅛	ChartCo	wt				231	27½	26⅛	26½	— ⅜	
25½	17¼	ChartCp	pf				197	19	18½	18¾		
11	8¼	ChasFd	.80e		7.6		14	10⅛	10½	10½		
43⅜	28⅝	ChasM	2.40		6.2	5	515	38⅝	38½	38⅝	+ ⅜	
86⅜	69½	ChasM	pf7.60		11.		1	72	72	72		
14½	9¼	Chelsea	.60b		6.0	3	27	10	9¾	10		
44¾	34	ChmNY	3.16		8.7	4	51	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛	
22¾	17½	ChNY	pf1.87		9.7		27	19½	18⅝	19¼	+ ⅛	
24¾	18½	ChesVa	s.84		3.9	8	54	22⅜	21¾	21¾	— ⅛	
25⅞	20⅝	ChesPn	1.88		8.1	9	202	21⅛	21	21¼	+ ⅛	
34½	25	Chessie	2.32		8.0	3	377	29½	29	29⅛	— ⅛	
19⅜	8¼	ChiMW				14	66	15	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛	
52½	22	ChiMw	pf				2	34	33¾	33¾	— ¾	
29¾	22½	ChiPneT	2		8.2	5	32	24¾	23¾	24¼	+ ⅛	
5½	3¼	ChkFull	.10e		2.5	6	82	4¼	4	4	— ⅛	
21⅛	10⅛	ChrisCft	.52t		3.1	8	48	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝		
44⅛	23¼	ChrCft	pf1.40		3.7		6	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ⅛	
9⅝	5½	Christn	.40a		4.4	6	81	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛	
29¾	21¾	Chroma	1.20		4.6	6	718	26⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛	
25	66¼	Chrome	pfS		5.4		9	92	92	92	+3	
11⅜	5½	Chrysler					2431	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛	
4½	2	Chrys	wt				273	3	2¾	2¾		
23⅜	8¼	Chrys	pf				292	10¼	9¾	9⅝	+ ⅛	
28⅜	20⅛	ChurCh	.60		2.6	9	65	23⅜	23	23½	— ⅛	
30⅜	27½	CinBell	2.52		9.1	5	19	28	27⅞	27⅞		
21⅛	16½	CinGE	1.96		12.	6	283	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝		
43	33	CinG	pf 4		11.		z50	35	35	35		

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 7

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

Stock Div.in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
MdsFd 1.25e	7.0		68	17⅝	17⅝	17¾	+⅛
MagicCf .60	7.2	4	68	8¾	8⅛	8⅝	+⅛
MalonH 1.12	3.9	10	61	29	28¼	28⅞	+¾
MgtAst n		8	478	17¾	17¼	17½	
ManhIn .30b	4.8	3	28	6⅜	6¼	6¼	—¼
ManhLf .30	4.3	9	5	7	6⅞	7	
MfrHan 2.52	8.0	5	220	31¾	31¼	31⅝	+⅛
MAPCO 1.40	3.8	10	271	36⅞	35¾	36⅝	+⅜
MarOil s1.60	3.3	8	448	48⅝	47¼	48½	+¾
MarMid .80	4.3	6	75	18½	17⅞	18½	+½
MarionL .64	4.8	17	90	13¾	13	13⅜	+⅛
MarkCtl .36	2.6	10	63	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	+⅛
Mark pf1.20	7.9		9	15¼	15	15¼	
Marley 1	4.2	7	315	24½	23⅞	23¾	—¼
Marriot .20	1.2	10	682	17⅜	17	17	—⅛
MrshM 3.60	5.2	12	106	69	68½	69	+¼
MrshF 1.24	7.1	8	96	17¾	17½	17½	—¼
MartM 2.12	4.3	7	1118	u51⅛	49	49⅞	+⅜
MaryK .60	2.1	12	16	28⅞	28	28⅝	+⅜
Md Cup .64	2.5	8	119	25¾	25⅛	25⅝	+⅜
Masco .60	2.5	9	183	24½	24¼	24¼	—⅜
Masonit 1.20	5.1	7	214	24¼	23¾	23¾	—⅛
MasM 1.40e	12.	8	45	12⅛	11⅞	12	+⅛
MassyF g			406	10⅝	10	10⅛	—⅜
MasCp 1.72	12.		16	14½	14¼	14½	+⅛
Masinc 1.12	12.		14	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
Mattel .30	3.9	7	529	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
Mattel wt			319	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
Mattl pf2.50	11.		50	22	22	22	
MayDS 1.40	6.1	5	251	23½	23	23⅛	—⅜
MaverO 1.10	5.4	7	208	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	+¼
Maytg 1.80a	7.4	8	60	24½	24¼	24¼	—½
McDrm 1.20	4.7	18	4445	25⅝	25⅛	25¾	+¼
McDr pf2.20	7.7		48	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+⅛
McDr pf2.60	11.		2	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	—¼
McDnld .56	1.3	9	218	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝	—⅜
McDonD .75	1.8	8	3029	u41½	40	41⅛	+2⅜
McDonb 1.32	5.0	5	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	—⅛
McGEd 1.80	6.7	7	42	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+⅛
McGrH 1.28	4.8	9	56	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	—⅛
McIntyr g			166	61½	57	61	+4
McLean .64	4.9	14	22	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
McLoul		3	56	8¼	8	8¼	+⅛
McMorO .10	.2	240	124	51⅛	49½	50½	+1½
McNeil .80	5.5	8	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
Mead 1.80	7.2	5	145	25⅜	24⅝	25	+⅜
Measrx .50	1.5	12	73	33⅝	33⅛	33⅜	—⅛
Medtrn .60	.9	17	33	66½	65⅛	66½	+1¼
Melville 1.40	5.1	7	188	27¼	26⅜	27¼	+1⅛
Memorex		3	339	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+⅛
MercSt 1	2.6	6	12	38⅝	38⅛	38⅜	+¼
MerTx s1.20	4.9	6	13	24½	24½	24½	—½
Merck 2.30	3.2	15	505	73⅝	72¼	72⅝	+⅜
Merdith 1.20	3.6	6	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	—¼
MerrLy .96	5.1	7	337	19⅛	18⅞	19	—⅛
MesaPet n			898	59½	56⅝	57⅝	+⅜
MesaRoy n.07e	.2		543	37	36¼	37	—⅛
Mesab 1.49e	9.4	11	39	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	—⅛
Mesta			20	17⅛	16⅝	17	+⅜
MGM s.60b	2.9	11	527	21¼	20⅝	21	—⅛
Metrm 3.20	4.5	9	34	71	70½	70½	—½
MtE pf8.12	14.		z50	56½	56½	56½	
MtE pf7.68	14.		z10	53½	53½	53½	+1½
MtE pf8.12	14.		z100	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	
MtE pf 8.32	15.		z180	56⅝	56	56½	+1
MhWi pf2.67	11.		1	25	25	25	
MdCTel 1.68	8.8	6	19	19⅛	19	19⅛	+⅛
MdCT pf2.06	8.7		1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
MidSUt 1.58	12.	5	875	13	12⅝	12⅞	
MidlndM		5	91	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
MidRos 1.20	4.9	8	56	26⅜	26⅛	26½	
MillerW 1.20	6.3	7	84	19	18⅞	19	+⅛
MiltBrd 1	3.4	7	118	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	—⅛
MiltRoy .40	1.8	14	24	22½	22¼	22½	+⅜
MinnGs 1.94	8.7	5	9	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	—⅛
MMM 2.40	5.0	9	942	48	47½	47⅞	+⅛
MinPL 1.98	11.	5	39	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
MirroCp .96	6.8	9	28	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—¼
Misnins s.68	2.3	8	3	30	29⅞	30	
MPacC 3	5.9	5	197	51½	50⅝	51¼	+¼
MoPSv .1b	9.1	6	11	11⅛	11	11	—⅛
MoPS pf2.44	12.		3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
MoPS pr2.61	12.		3	21¼	21¼	21¼	+⅛
Mobil s 3	5.8	6	2193	53⅝	52⅝	52½	—1¼
MobileH		10	86	2½	2	2½	
MdMer .20	1.4	7	173	15	14⅝	14¾	+⅛
Mohasco .90	9.9	9	76	9⅛	9	9⅛	
MohkDta		12	486	16⅝	15½	16⅝	+½
MohkR 1.20	9.6		23	12½	11¾	12½	+¾
Monrh s1.20a	5.6	5	27	21⅜	20¼	21⅜	+1
Monar .65a	1.6	6	84	41¼	39⅞	41¼	+2
Monsan 3.40	5.9	6	695	58⅝	57⅝	57¾	
MntDU 1.80	9.1	7	124	u19⅞	19	19¾	+⅜
MonPw 2.12	11.	8	122	20⅛	20	20	—⅛
MonSt 1.80a	11.		39	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+⅛
MONY 1.02e	13.	7	614	8	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
MoorM 1.12	2.6	6	142	43	42⅜	42⅞	+⅛
Morgan 2.80	6.0	6	186	46⅞	46	46⅛	+½
MorKn 1.50	4.1	7	44	u37	35	36½	+1⅜
MorseSh .72	5.5	4	312	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
MtgTrAm		8	51	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
MorNor 1.40	4.4	9	38	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	+⅛
Motrola 1.40	2.8	10	307	50⅝	48⅝	49¾	+1⅛
MtFuel 2.20	8.1	10	953	28⅝	26¾	27¼	—1⅜
MtSTel 2.32	9.8	7	23	23⅞	23⅜	23⅝	—⅛
Munford	1.4	26	22	7⅝	7¼	7¼	—⅛
Munfd pf.40	7.6		9	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Munsng 1.20	8.6	16	29	14⅛	13⅝	14	+⅛
MurphC 1.28	9.7	17	13	14½	14	14	—⅛
MurpOil 1	1.1	13	210	89	86¼	88¼	+2½
MurryO 1.20	5.8	7	6	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
MutOm 1.44	12.		32	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
MyersL .50	4.3	7	53	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
—N—N—N—							
NCH .64	2.8	10	71	23	22¼	23	+1
NCNB n .64	4.7	6	325	13⅝	13⅛	13½	+⅛
NCR 1.60	2.4	8	565	68⅛	67⅜	67⅝	—⅛
NLInd 1.20	3.5	11	568	34⅜	33⅞	34½	+½
NLT 1.12	5.0	6	176	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
NVF s		7	185	13⅞	13⅛	13⅜	
Nabisco 1.62	7.3	7	293	22½	21⅞	22¼	+⅛
Nalco 1.36	4.1	11	77	33⅛	32⅝	33	—⅛
Napco .20	1.5	8	29	13⅝	13	13½	+⅛
Narco .68	4.5	21	19	15⅛	14⅝	15¼	+⅛
Nashua 1.50	5.3	5	58	28⅝	28	28⅛	+½
NatAirl			69	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+¼
NatCan .72	3.3	5	79	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	
NCon pf1.50	3.9		5	38½	38¼	38½	—1¼
NtCtyL .60	4.8	8	25	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
NtDetr 2	6.9	5	64	29	28⅝	29	+⅛
NatDist 1.80	6.0	7	1387	30⅜	29⅝	29⅞	+1⅜
NatFG 2.54	8.9	6	13	28⅞	28¼	28½	—¼
NatGyp 1.48	6.8	5	110	22	21¼	21⅝	+⅛
NatHom		18	12	2⅛	2	2⅛	
NtLibty .28	1.5	12	67	19⅛	18¾	19⅛	+⅜
NMdCr s.60	2.3	12	91	26¼	25⅝	25⅞	—⅜
NMedE s.60	2.1	13	357	u28½	27⅝	28¼	
NMineSv .56	4.0	25	1	14	14	14	—⅛
NtPrest 1.50	6.7	10	586	u23	21⅜	22¼	+1⅜
NtSemic		12	1328	35½	33⅝	35¼	+2⅜
NtSvIn 1.24	6.5	6	204	19	18⅝	19	+⅛
NStand 1.24	6.2	6	111	20	19⅝	20	+⅜
NatlStl 2.60	8.6	4	235	30⅞	29½	30¼	+½
NatTea		6	2	4⅛	4¼	4¼	
Natom s1.10	3.7	6	615	29⅞	28	29⅞	+1⅝
Natom pf 4	8.4		167	48	46⅜	47⅝	+1⅛
NevPw s2.12	9.2	7	31	23⅝	23	23	—½
NevP pf1.60	13.		z300	13	12¾	12¾	—⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
19½	14	NevP pf1.74	11.		z500	15½	15½	15½	+⅜
23½	19¾	NEngEl 2.36	11.	6	83	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+⅛
16⅝	13½	NEnGE 1.60	12.	5	16	14	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
34	17½	NENucl s.26	1.1	18	159	24⅜	23⅝	24	—¼
30	25	NEnP pf2.76	11.		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
36¼	31	NEngT 3.40	10.	7	16	33⅝	33	33¼	+⅛
18⅛	15	NYSEG 1.76	11.	6	77	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	+⅛
23⅝	17	NYS pt 2.12	12.		1	17¼	17¼	17¼	—⅜
3⅞	2½	Newcrp			62	3⅛	3	3⅛	
10½	7½	Newell n .70	7.9	4	32	9	8¾	8⅞	+⅛
48	24⅝	Newhall .80	1.8	8	14	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	
42¼	22¼	Newmt 1.30a	3.3	8	1284	40¼	39½	39⅝	+⅜
130	74½	Newt pf4.50	3.6		2	124	123	124	+3
22⅛	8⅝	Newprk .20	.9	16	375	22¼	21½	21⅞	—⅛
15⅞	12	NiaMP 1.44	11.	6	144	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
36¼	28⅝	NiaMpf 3.60	12.		z320	30	29	30	+½
52½	42	NiaMpf 5.25	12.		z30	44⅛	43½	44⅛	+1⅞
77½	56⅝	NiaMpf 7.72	13.		z50	60½	60½	60½	+1
16⅝	9⅝	NiagSh 1.21e	7.6		26	16	15⅞	15⅞	+⅛
35⅝	27¼	NICOR 2.52	7.7	7	666	33	32½	32⅞	—⅛
35	27⅛	NICO pf1.90	5.9		1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	—⅛
28⅞	21⅞	NorfWn 1.92	7.0	5	291	27½	27⅛	27⅜	—⅛
25¼	17½	Norlin 1.60	8.6	4	61	18⅞	18½	18½	
28⅞	18⅝	Norris 1.40	5.8	6	731	25	23⅜	24⅛	+⅝
40½	19⅛	NACoal .64	1.6	10	15	39⅞	39⅛	39⅛	—⅛
5¼	2⅝	NoAMtg			61	3½	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
32	25¼	NoAPhl 1.70	6.3	4	29	27⅛	26¼	27	+⅜
10⅝	8⅝	NoestU1 1.10	12.	7	260	9⅜	9	9⅛	+⅛
21⅞	12¼	NCalSL .70	4.5	4	20	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+⅛
16⅝	13	NIndPS 1.50	11.	7	126	14	13⅞	14	+⅛
58⅝	34½	NorNGs 3	5.6	7	105	54	53⅝	54	+½
101½	94⅝	NoNG pf8.48	8.9		z40	95¼	95⅛	95¼	+⅛
25⅝	21⅞	NoStPw 2.28	9.9	7	172	23¼	22⅝	23	+⅜
77	61½	NSPw pf6.80	11.		z40	63	63	63	+1½
79	63	NSPw pf 7	11.		z300	63½	63½	63½	—½
46⅞	31½	NorTel g 1			540	45	43⅝	45	+1½
11⅞	5	Nthgate g			316	10⅛	10	10⅛	—⅛
45¼	27¾	Nortrp 1.80	3.8	7	3748	u51¼	47⅝	47⅝	+2⅞
36¼	24½	NwstAirl .80	2.9	7	351	28	27⅝	27⅞	+⅛
29¼	23	NwtBcp 1.32	5.2	6	885	26	25⅝	25⅞	+⅛
33½	17	NwtEnr s1.30	4.2	7	167	30⅞	30	30¾	+⅛
37⅞	25⅛	Nwtlnd 2.05	6.2	6	312	33⅛	32⅝	32⅞	—⅛
26⅛	21⅛	NwtP pf2.50	11.		2	22¼	22¼	22¼	+⅛
26⅛	20⅞	NwtP pf2.36	11.		1	21½	21½	21½	+⅛
11⅞	8⅛	NwMLf 1e	11.	9	38	9¼	9	9¼	+⅛
32¼	24¼	NwStW 1.80	7.2	5	12	25	24½	25	+⅜
35⅛	22	Norton 1.60	4.7	7	107	34¼	33⅝	33⅞	+⅜
17½	14¼	NorSim 1.04b	6.8	7	1211	15⅜	15	15¼	—⅜
40⅛	25½	Nucor s .36	.9	7	31	38¼	38	38⅛	
		—O—O—O—							
62	20	OKC 1.20	2.2	8	316	56	54⅜	54⅝	+¼
40¼	18	OakInd .40	1.1	15	367	37⅜	36½	36½	—¼
20	15¼	OakiteP 1.28	7.3	8	1	17½	17½	17½	
29⅝	17⅛	OcciPet 1.50	6.0	5	3580	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	—1⅛
13⅝	5⅝	OcciPet wt			286	10½	10	10⅛	—⅜
47½	29	OcciP pf2.16	5.3		10	41	40½	40½	—2
95	56¾	OcciP pf3.60	4.3		9	84½	83⅝	84½	—1½
93	54⅝	OcciP pf 4	4.9		3	82½	82¼	82¼	—1¼
24½	19½	OcciP pf2.50	13.		30	20⅛	20	20	—⅛
20¾	16½	OcciP pf2.12	12.		49	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	+⅛
22½	18	OcciP pf2.30	13.		2	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
40	27¼	Ogden 2	5.5	6	141	37	34⅝	36¼	+2
60	43¾	Ogdn pf1.87	3.4		4	55	53⅝	54½	+2½
16⅞	13	OhioEd 1.76	13.	9	401	14	13⅝	13⅞	+¼
39½	29	OhEd pf3.90	13.		z130	31	30⅝	31	+1¼
44	33	OhEd pf4.40	13.		z200	34¾	34¼	34¾	+1½
47	33½	OhEd pf4.44	13.		z30	34	34	34	—⅛
16	15⅛	OhEd pf1.80	11.		58	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+⅛
104	89	OhE pf10.48	11.		z100	92	92	92	—½
102	92	OhE pf10.76	11.		z70	95	95	95	—1
76	60⅝	OhP pfC7.60	12.		z270	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	+1⅜
23½	17¼	OhP pfG2.27	13.		6	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+⅛
120	103	OhP ptA 14	13.		z200	106	106	106	+⅜
119½	103½	OhP pfF 14	13.		z80	104½	104½	104½	—1½
17⅞	13	OklaGE 1.60	12.	11	228	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+⅛
9½	7¼	OklGE pf.80	11.		z550	8⅛	7½	7½	—½
26¼	18	OklaNG 1.80	7.9	7	24	23	22⅝	22¾	+⅛
25	16¼	Olin 1	6.0	6	491	17	16⅝	16¾	—⅛
37⅛	27⅛	Omark 1.44	4.3	5	29	33⅝	33¼	33¼	
26¼	18½	Oneida 1	4.1	4	33	24½	23⅝	24⅛	+½
17⅛	13¾	Opelika .84	6.5	6	4	13⅛	13	13	—¼
15½	12⅛	OranRk 1.56	12.	6	52	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+⅛
9	5½	Orange		7	357	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	
13⅝	8	OrionC .40	3.9	6	35	10⅝	10¼	10⅛	+¼
19¾	10⅛	OutMar 1.22a	8.3	7	167	15¼	14¼	14⅝	—⅜
25½	17⅝	OutletCo 1	5.4	8	57	19⅛	18¼	18⅝	—⅜
18⅝	14½	OverhDr .84	5.2	5	6	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
25½	17⅝	OvrnTr 1.24	5.2	5	96	24⅛	23⅝	23⅞	+⅛
40¼	20¼	OverSh .50b	1.4	7	197	37	37	37	
31	24⅝	OwenC 1.20	3.9	8	599	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+⅛
22⅞	17⅝	OwenIll 1.26	6.2	5	114	20⅝	20	20¼	+⅛
12⅛	9¼	Oxfrdin .68	6.4	5	3	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
		—P—Q—							
23½	15⅛	PHH Gp .88	3.7	9	x52	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+¼
12¾	7½	PNBMt 1.88e	12.		56	9⅝	9	9⅝	+⅛
34¼	25¼	PPG 2	6.9	6	612	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞	
26½	12⅝	PSA		4	94	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞	—1¼
15⅝	10⅝	PacAS 1.28	11.		21	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+⅛
25⅛	21⅛	PacGE 2.44	11.	6	465	23⅛	23	23	—⅛
23⅜	19⅝	PacLtg 2.24	10.	6	74	22	21¾	21¾	—⅛
53⅛	41⅝	PacLm 2.40	5.2	12	10	46⅞	46¼	46¼	—¼
20	16½	PNwTel 1.64	9.8	7	12	17	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
22⅞	17	PacPw 2.04	11.	8	182	18⅛	18	18	—¼
16¼	9¾	PacScie .40	2.4	9	317	u17¼	16	16⅝	+⅜
15⅜	11⅛	PacTT 1.40	11.	7	46	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
22⅛	10⅝	PacTin 1	4.8	7	26	21⅞	20⅛	20⅞	+⅞
11¼	7⅛	PaineW .44	4.8	4	108	9⅛	9	9⅛	
15⅛	12¼	PaIW pf1.30	10.		6	12⅞	12½	12½	—⅛
19¾	14¼	PalmBc 1.20	7.0	4	95	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
4⅜	2⅝	Pamida			101	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
8	5½	PanAm		5	1280	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	—⅛
66	40⅝	PanEP 3.10	5.2	7	160	60⅛	60	60	—⅛
24¼	17	Papcft 1.25b	7.4	6	47	17⅝	17	17	—⅛
22½	11¾	Pargas 1.08	5.6	7	143	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
39¾	18⅛	ParkDr s.24	.7	13	83	36⅞	36⅜	36⅜	—⅛
32⅜	24	ParHan 1.20	4.2	7	426	28⅞	27½	28⅛	+⅛
17¾	14⅝	ParkPn s.36	2.3	8	82	15⅝	14¾	15⅝	+⅜
25½	10⅝	PatPtl			331	22⅝	21⅛	22	—⅛
30	16⅜	Paylsnw .60	2.9	8	48	21⅛	20⅞	21	+⅛
26½	18⅝	Peabdy .32	1.4	9	110	23⅛	22⅝	23¼	+⅛
26	16½	Pengo		75	129	13⅝	13⅛	13½	—⅛
26	13⅝	PenCen		9	523	22⅝	21⅞	22⅛	—⅛
12⅜	9⅝	PenCn prA			1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+⅛
7½	4⅜	PenCn prB			110	6⅝	6	6	—⅛
49½	46⅝	PenCn pf wi			252	48⅝	48	48½	+⅛
6¼	3⅜	PenDix		40	72	3⅝	3½	3⅝	—⅛
11½	7½	PennCp n.16	1.6	6	1288	9⅞	9½	9⅝	+⅛
33⅛	24⅝	Penney 1.76	6.9	7	408	26	25⅛	25⅝	—⅛
21⅞	17⅝	PaPL 2.04	11.	5	221	18⅝	17⅞	18¼	+⅛
46¼	35¼	PaPL pf4.40	12.		z40	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	—⅛
47	37	PaPL pf4.50	12.		z100	39⅞	39¼	39⅞	+1
92	70	PaPL pf8.60	12.		z50	71	71	71	+1
109	94	PaPL pf 11	11.		z40	97½	97½	97½	—1
116	102	PaPL pf 13	13.		z40	103	102½	102½	—½
81	62	PaPL pf 8	13.		z100	64	63¼	64	
35⅞	30¼	Penwlt 2.20	7.2	6	32	31	30⅝	30⅝	—⅜
22	19	Penw pf1.60	8.2		1	19½	19½	19½	
44⅛	34¼	Pennzol s		11	1711	43½	42	43	+¾
16	9⅛	PeopDr .24	2.0	7	40	12⅛	11⅞	12	—⅛
44	31⅛	PeopGs 3	7.2	8	327	41⅞	40¾	41⅞	+⅞
28½	21⅞	PepsiCo 1.14	4.6	9	637	25⅛	24⅞	25	+⅛
42¼	26¼	PerkinE .72	1.7	15	331	41⅝	40⅝	41⅝	+⅞
42	28	Petrie 1.40	4.9	8	39	28½	28⅛	28½	+⅛
30	22⅞	Petrain s.64	2.2	12	375	30	28½	28¾	
33	20⅞	PetRs 2.51e	8.2		62	31	30⅛	30⅝	+½
30	19¼	PetRs pf1.75	6.2		2	28¼	28¼	28¼	+¼
41⅜	29	Pfizer 1.32	3.4	12	455	39⅝	38½	39	
33⅛	22¾	PhelpD 1.20a	3.7	9	1569	33	31½	32½	+1½
17½	13½	PhilaEl 1.80	13.	7	263	14½	14¼	14⅝	—⅛
44	32	PhilE pf4.30	13.		z100	34	34	34	
44¼	32½	PhilE pf4.40	13.		z200	34½	34½	34½	
47¼	36	PhilE pf4.68	13.		z20	37	37	37	—½
80	57¼	PhilE pf 7	11.		z1000	63	63	63	+2
90½	65	PhilE pf8.75	13.		z200	67½	67½	67½	—1
79⅞	60	PhilE pf7.85	13.		z50	61½	61½	61½	
79⅝	58	PhilE pf7.80	13.		z150	60	60	60	—1½
35⅛	21⅞	PhilSub 1.10	3.3	11	69	33½	33⅛	33⅜	+⅛
38⅝	31⅛	PhilMr s1.25	3.7	9	1007	34⅝	33⅝	33¾	—⅜
6½	4⅛	PhilInd .32	6.0	5	42	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+⅛
50⅝	29½	PhilPet 1.40	3.0	8	1611	48	46¼	47¼	+⅞
15⅝	10	PhilVH .60	4.3	5	16	14⅛	14	14	—⅛
20	9¼	PiedAvt .24	1.6	4	42	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—¼
22	16⅛	PieNG 1.56a	8.8	8	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	—⅛
41¼	37	Pilsbry 1.72	4.6	7	80	37⅜	36½	37	+¾
35⅞	23⅛	Pioner s1.16	3.6	11	239	32⅛	31½	31⅞	+⅛
32½	23¼	PitnyB 1.40	4.6	8	86	30⅝	30½	30½	
33¼	24⅝	PitnB pf2.12	6.8		19	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	—⅛
30⅛	18⅛	Pittstn 1.20	4.6	14	3909	27⅛	26¼	26¼	—⅞
7⅝	5	PlanRsc		9	462	6½	5⅝	6⅛	+¾
22¼	16½	Plantrn .16	.8	14	27	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	
25¼	12	Playboy .12	.8	14	60	14⅝	14⅛	14½	—⅜
29¼	19½	Plessey 1.32e	5.6	9	33	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+⅜
34⅝	17	Pneumo 1	2.9	13	289	u35⅛	33½	34⅞	+⅜
23¼	11⅜	PogoPd .20b	1.0	13	756	21⅛	19⅞	20¼	—⅞
56	22⅝	Polaroid 1	3.9	17	454	25⅝	25⅛	25½	—½
23	11⅞	Pndrosa .40	3.1	4	168	13	12½	13	+¼
38	25	PopTal 1.16	3.7	4	38	31⅞	31⅜	31⅜	
21⅛	14¼	Portec .80b	5.3	7	37	15½	15	15	—⅛
76¼	70½	Portr pf5.50	7.1		z130	u77	76⅝	77	+¼
18⅜	13	PortGE 1.70	12.	10	170	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	+½
106⅜	90¼	PoG pf11.50	12.		z200	94	93	93⅛	+⅛
39	29⅞	Potlich 1.32	4.1	6	54	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	—⅜
14½	11⅛	PotmEl 1.40	12.	7	117	12	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
49	37¼	PotEl pf4.50	12.		z140	38⅜	38½	38½	+⅛
27⅞	22¾	Premier s.54	2.1	11	62	26¼	25⅝	25⅞	—¼
16	6¼	Presley s.36t	3.7	3	13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
25¼	14⅝	PrimeC s		19	251	23⅞	23⅛	23¼	—½
14	8⅝	PrimMt s		14	29	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+⅛
89¾	70¼	ProctG 3.40	4.6	10	399	73⅝	73¼	73¼	—⅛
13¾	10⅝	PrdRsh s		9	11	12½	12¼	12½	+⅛
28	20⅛	Proler 1.40	5.5	4	27	25⅝	25	25¼	+⅛
17⅛	12⅝	PSvCol 1.60	12.	10	x211	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+⅜
23½	18	PSCol pf2.10	12.		4	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
27	22	PSInd 2.32	10.	6	343	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	+⅛
39	30	PSIn pf 3.50	11.		z30	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	—¼
13	9⅜	PSIn pf 1.08	11.		z10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
105	87	PSIn pf 9.44	11.		z1000	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	
21⅝	15	PSvNH 2.12	13.	6	106	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+⅛
26⅝	20	PSNH pf2.75	13.		z300	21⅝	21½	21¾	+½
21½	17⅛	PSvNM 1.92	11.	7	73	18⅛	18¼	18¼	
22¾	18⅝	PSvEG 2.20	11.	6	122	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
14⅝	11½	PSEG pf1.40	12.		1	12	12	12	—¼
24	18⅛	PSEG pf2.17	12.		8	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
86	65½	PSEG pf7.80	12.		z30	65⅛	65⅛	65½	—½
83⅛	64	PSEG pf7.52	11.		z100	65½	65½	65½	
104	81⅛	PSEG pf9.62	11.		z10	84	84	84	
11⅛	5⅝	Publick		12	3132	11	9⅛	10⅝	+3⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Pueblo		4	22	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
17½	13⅝	PgSPL 1.64	11.	8	110	14⅜	14⅜	14½	
43½	29⅛	Pullmn 1.80	4.6	7	101	38⅞	38	38⅜	+⅜
18½	15	Purex 1.28	8.2	7	32	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	—⅛
9⅜	3⅝	PurlnFo			170	6⅞	6½	6⅞	
35¼	25	Purolt 1.36	4.9	7	49	27⅜	26¾	27¾	+1
30⅛	22	QuakO 1.40	5.0	7	81	28⅝	28	28⅛	+⅛
18	13½	QuakSO s.80	5.4	9	194	15	14⅝	14⅞	—⅛
33	18¾	Quanex s1.12	4.5	8	14	25⅝	25¼	25⅛	—¼
10⅛	6¼	Questor .20	3.0	11	75	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
		—R—R—R—							
14⅛	9	RBInd .28	2.9	7	49	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+¼
28¼	21⅛	RCA 1.60	7.2	6	375	22½	22⅛	22¼	—¼
41½	36	RCApf 3.50	9.7		z390	36½	36¼	36¼	—¼
62¼	48	RCA pf 4	8.0		7	50	49½	50	+½
12½	8½	RLC s .48	4.3	5	72	11½	11	11⅛	—⅛
13	7⅝	RTE .65	8.1	5	15	8	7⅞	8	
12⅜	10	RalsPur .58	5.5	9	424	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	—⅛
14⅛	7	Ramad .12e	1.5	17	477	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—⅜
23	12⅜	Ranco .84	6.0	5	117	14	13⅝	14	—⅛
24¼	13⅝	RapAm .80e	3.7	5	146	22½	21	21¾	+⅜
20½	18	RapA pfC 3	15.		16	20⅛	20	20	—⅛
37	20⅝	Raybt 1.60b	7.1	5	11	22⅝	22⅜	22½	+¼
21⅞	12⅝	Raymdlnt 1	6.5	5	23	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	—⅜
68⅜	42½	Raythn 2	2.7	12	x3333	u73⅞	69⅝	73¼	+5½
29⅝	26⅜	ReadBat s.80	2.6	13	1259	u31½	30⅛	31¼	+1½
16⅛	10⅜	RltRel 1.57e	15.	7	7	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	—⅛
9⅝	4⅛	Redmn .14e	1.7	6	209	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
10¼	7⅝	ReeceCp .60	7.5	6	11	8⅛	8	8	
33⅞	24⅝	ReevsB 2	6.9	4	18	29	28½	29	+⅛
16½	11⅛	ReichCh .74	6.2	12	43	12⅛	11⅞	12	+⅛
60¼	35	RelGp 2	3.5	5	182	58	57¼	57½	+⅛
90	53	RelG pf 2.20	2.6		2	86	86	86	
26	20	RelG pf 2.60	13.		9	20⅝	20¼	20¼	+⅛
27½	22½	Relin pf2.68	12.		3	23	23	23	—⅛
9⅝	5⅝	RepAir .20	3.4	5	129	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
30	16¼	RepCp .60b	2.1	5	598	29⅝	27¼	28⅛	+1⅜
25⅛	13⅝	RepFnS s 1	5.2	4	23	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+⅛
2¼	1½	RepMtg			94	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
31	23⅛	RepStl 2a	8.2	3	185	24½	23¾	24½	+⅝
30	20⅝	RepTex 1	3.7	7	74	27⅝	27	27	—¼
34¼	11⅛	ResvOil .30	.9	15	818	34⅜	34⅜	34⅛	
50⅝	20⅛	RsOil pf1.35	3.5		72	50½	50½	50½	
32⅝	20⅜	RevcoD .80	2.9	10	76	27⅝	26½	27⅜	+⅞
17¾	11½	Revere		3	82	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+⅛
54⅞	43¾	Revlon 1.56	3.5	11	653	44¼	43⅞	44¼	+¼
22½	12⅛	Rexham .60	4.1	6	76	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
19⅝	15⅛	Rexnrd .96	5.8	6	79	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
56	48	Rexn pf2.36	4.9		3	48½	48½	48½	
36	31⅜	Reynln s		6	761	33⅞	32	33½	+1
83	60	Reyln pf2.25	3.0		1	76	76	76	+3½
50⅝	46	Reyln pf4.10	8.8		28	46⅝	46½	46½	—¼
39⅛	28¼	RevMt 2.20	6.4	4	565	34⅝	32½	34⅜	+2¼
80½	59	RevM pf4.50	6.4		x28	70⅝	67½	70½	+5⅜
35	17⅝	RichCo 1.30	5.0	6	66	26⅛	24⅞	26	+1⅞
27	19⅛	RchMer 1.20	5.0	7	170	24	23⅝	24	+⅛
19⅝	15¼	RiegelT 1.60	8.9	5	28	18⅛	17¾	18	—⅛
38⅝	25⅛	RioGran 1	3.2	5	65	31⅞	29⅞	31⅛	+1⅛
20	13⅝	RioGr pf .80	5.1		32	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
27⅞	18⅞	RiteAid .65	2.5	9	228	26½	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
22¼	16⅛	Robshw 1.30	7.6	6	20	17	16⅞	17	
33⅝	26½	Robsn 1.90	6.4	5	48	29⅝	29⅛	29⅜	—⅛
12	8¼	Robins .40	4.4	9	499	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
18	14⅛	RochG 1.48b	9.5	7	95	15⅝	15⅜	15½	
20⅛	16	RochTl 1.68	9.1	7	14	18⅝	17⅞	18⅜	+⅜
19½	10½	Rockwr		6	42	16⅝	16½	16½	
49⅝	35⅛	Rockwl 2.60	5.0	7	1080	u53	51⅞	52	+2⅜
119	86	Rkint pf4.75	3.7		2	u127½	127	127	+8
43	31	Rkint pf1.35	2.9		4	u46⅛	46½	46½	+3½
48½	33	RohmH 2	4.3	7	14	46	45⅝	46	
19¼	11¼	RohrInd		5	5089	19	17⅛	18¼	+1
31⅝	16¼	Rollins .72	2.6	12	252	28¼	27¼	27⅝	+⅝
45½	28⅝	Rolm s		25	106	43⅝	42⅝	43	+1
4⅛	2½	Ronson			133	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
11⅞	9⅝	Roper .90	8.5	6	67	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
18⅞	13⅜	Rorer .84	4.5	10	1416	18⅝	18	18⅝	+⅜
53¾	15½	Rosario .80a	1.5	17	321	u53⅞	53	53¾	+¾
45	18	Rowan .10	.2	16	33	40⅞	40½	40⅞	+⅛
15⅝	11⅞	RC Cos 1.04	7.0	19	100	14⅝	14½	14⅞	+⅛
80¾	61½	RoylD 5.53e	7.2	3	393	77¼	76⅞	76⅞	—¼
30½	22½	Rubbrm .92	3.2	10	35	29⅝	28⅞	29	—½
11⅛	8¼	RussTog .88	8.7	5	67	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	+¼
25⅜	15¼	RyanH 1.20	5.6	7	44	21½	21	21½	+½
27½	19½	RyderS 1b	4.3	6	114	23	23	23	—½
		—S—S—S—							
10⅛	6⅝	SCA .35t	3.9	10	286	9	8½	9	+¼
32	16⅝	SCM 1.30	5.3	5	269	25¼	24¼	24½	+¼
27⅜	15⅛	SPSTec .64	2.3	8	365	u29½	27	28⅝	+1⅞
64¼	31	Sabine .56	1.0	36	35	58¼	57	58¼	+1½
25⅝	9⅜	Safadin .32	1.3	17	128	24½	24	24¼	
44	33⅝	Safewy 2.60	7.4	6	140	35	34¾	35	+¼
11⅜	7½	SagaCp .44	5.8	29	55	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	—¼
38⅜	22⅝	SJoMn 1.40	3.8	10	233	37½	36¾	36⅝	—⅛
13¼	9⅝	StJoLP 1.26	12.	8	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
60⅞	36½	StLSaF 2.50	4.7	7	31	53¼	52½	53	—¾
11¼	8⅞	SPaul 1.04e	11.		100	9½	9¼	9½	+¼
34⅞	27	StRegP 2	6.8	6	49	29⅝	29½	29½	—⅛
7⅞	5¼	Salant .40	6.8	8	12	6	5⅞	5⅞	
11	5	Sambos			337	6⅜	5⅞	6⅛	
15⅞	12¾	SDieGs 1.52	11.	8	125	13⅝	13⅜	13½	+⅛
18¾	12½	SJuanR 1.45t	10.	12	68	14½	14⅜	14⅜	—⅛
41	16¼	Sanders .50	1.2	17	1160	40⅞	39	40¼	+1¼
55½	30	SFeInd 2.60	5.2	7	754	49⅝	48½	49⅝	—⅝
15¼	8⅛	SFeIn pf .50	3.7		4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
37⅝	18¼	SFeInt .72	2.1	58	410	34⅝	34¼	34½	—¼
17⅝	13⅛	SglWel .88	5.5	7	24	16⅛	16	16	
9⅛	6⅜	SaulRE			98	7⅝	7⅜	7½	
11⅝	6½	SavASlp		11	94	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	+¼
13⅝	8¼	SavOnD .50	5.2	6	146	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
11⅝	9⅝	SavEIP 1.20	11.	7	20	11¼	11	11¼	
14	11	SavE A 1.34	12.		2	11½	11¼	11½	+½
12½	9⅝	SavE pf1.28	13.		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
19¾	12⅝	Savin .70	4.0	4	668	18⅛	17⅛	17½	—⅜
9¼	4⅝	Saxon		10	166	8¼	8	8	—¼
6⅝	3	Schaefer			50	3⅝	3¼	3½	+¼
35¼	27½	SchrPlo 1.44	4.8	8	295	30¼	29⅝	29⅞	—⅛
13⅜	7⅞	Schlitz			591	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	—⅜
100⅞	66¾	Schlmb s1.10	1.2	20	741	95	92¾	93⅝	—1⅛
40½	25⅛	SciAtla s.18	.5	21	234	39½	38½	38½	+1⅛
27¼	18	SCOA s 1.08	4.6	6	87	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛
5⅝	3⅜	ScotLad .05e	.9	7	129	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+⅜
30⅞	22	ScotFet 1.80	7.9	5	85	23½	22½	22¾	+⅜
26⅛	17	ScotF .80	3.1	9	34	25⅛	25	25⅛	+⅜
20⅞	14¾	ScottP .92	5.3	5	834	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	—¼
19¾	10⅛	Scottys .40	2.3	10	74	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	—⅛
21½	17¼	Scovill 1.52	8.3	5	268	18⅝	17¾	18⅜	+½
10⅞	7¼	Scudder		19	20	10⅛	10	10	+⅛
13⅜	9⅞	SeaCA pf1.46	14.		24	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
25	14⅝	SeaCont .42	2.6	5	57	16⅛	16	16⅛	—⅛
32⅝	24½	SeabCL 2.20	7.0	4	447	31⅞	31⅛	31¼	—⅛
18⅛	10	SeaWA		9	140	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+⅜
31⅝	24¼	Seafst 1.12	4.0	7	17	27¼	27⅛	27¼	—⅛
42⅝	27¼	Seagrm 1.10	2.8	13	72	40⅝	39⅝	39⅞	+⅛
23	13⅛	Seagrv .27e	1.3	7	35	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	—⅜
19¼	14	SealAir n.44	2.6	9	59	17⅛	16⅞	17	—⅛
32⅝	19¼	SealPw 1.30	5.4	5	28	24⅝	24¼	24¼	—⅜
20	11½	SearleG .52	2.8	12	489	19	18⅝	18¾	+⅛
21⅞	17¼	Sears 1.28	7.1	7	2270	18⅛	17⅞	18	—¼
9⅝	4½	Seatrain			510	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+¼
34¾	25¾	SecPac n1.80	6.0	5	70	30	29⅝	29⅞	+⅜
62½	24½	Sedco .72	1.3	95	68	56	55¼	55¼	—½
14	8	SeigLt 1.20	13.	6	19	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	
10⅝	7⅛	SvCpInt .34	3.8	5	3	9	8⅞	8⅞	—¼
14½	8⅛	Shakspr .52	4.0	9	5	13⅛	13	13⅛	—⅛
18¾	12½	Shaklee .80	5.4	4	85	14⅝	14½	14¾	+¼
43⅞	23	Shapell .15	.4	5	1	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	
21⅛	9⅝	ShearL .48b	2.3	5	200	20⅞	20⅛	20⅝	+⅜
59¼	30¼	ShellOil 2.40	4.5	8	303	53½	52⅛	53¼	+1¼
33¾	27	ShellT s3.27t	11.	4	2	29⅝	29½	29½	+¼
11⅜	7⅝	ShelGlo .70	9.2	4	69	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—¼
17⅞	13	ShelG pf1.35	10.		15	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
28⅞	20⅛	Shrwin .15e	.6	15	49	26⅞	26½	26⅝	+⅛
53½	44⅛	Shrw pt 4.40	9.4		z1580	46⅜	46⅛	46⅜	+¼
14¼	12	SierPac 1.34	10.	7	28	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+⅛
41	20½	Signal 1	2.6	7	379	39¼	37⅝	39	+⅞
38½	30⅛	Signode 1.72	5.2	6	130	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	—⅛
20⅜	11	SimPrec .28	1.6	13	905	17¼	16¼	17¼	+1⅜
13⅜	8⅝	SimpPat .56	5.7	11	364	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞	
15⅝	7½	Singer			191	9	8¾	9	+⅜
33⅜	23⅝	Singr pt3.50	14.		11	25½	25¼	25⅜	+⅜
12⅜	9¼	Skyline .48	4.1	13	61	11¾	11½	11¾	+⅛
22¼	16¼	SmithA 1.40	8.1	3	8	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	
73⅜	42¾	SmithIn 1.12	1.6	13	43	69⅛	68⅜	69	+¼
63¼	38⅜	Smtkln s1.44	2.4	17	236	60⅛	59⅜	60	—⅛
30¼	15¼	SmithTr 1	3.6	8	200	28⅛	27⅜	27⅝	—⅜
22¼	18	Smucker 1.10	5.4	6	5	20⅜	20½	20½	
29	20⅛	SnapOn s.80	3.0	13	102	26½	26	26½	+⅜
10¼	6⅝	SonyCp .10e	1.3	22	355	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
21½	16½	SooLin s1.79t	9.7	7	x61	19⅛	18⅛	18⅝	—⅜
5¼	3⅛	SoAllFn			43	3⅞	3¼	3¾	
18	14	SCrEG 1.68	12.	8	420	14½	14⅛	14⅛	—¼
21⅝	16¾	SoJerIn 1.74	8.0	8	8	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
58¾	32¼	Soutdwn .60	1.1	7	26	54⅜	53⅝	53¾	—½
17	12⅛	SoetBk .88	6.3	5	75	14⅛	14	14	—⅛
9⅛	6⅛	SoetPS s.07e	.8	5	19	8½	8⅜	8⅜	—⅛
27⅜	23½	SCalEd 2.72	11.	5	187	24½	24¼	24⅜	—⅛
14⅝	11	SouthCo 1.54	13.	9	777	12	11¾	12	+⅛
19¼	16⅜	SoInGE 1.52	8.6	7	12	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
55¾	31¼	SoNRes 1.50	2.8	10	100	53⅞	52⅝	53	—¾
41	33½	SNETel 3.60	10.	6	25	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	+⅛
43⅝	36	SoNE pf3.82	10.		262	37½	37	37½	+⅜
37⅜	26¾	SouPac 2.60	7.6	5	180	34¾	34	34⅜	+⅛
58¼	45	SouRy 3.20	5.9	5	39	54⅝	54⅛	54⅝	+¼
29¾	24½	SoRy pf2.60	10.		4	25⅝	25	25¼	+¼
35		1.92	5.8	8	12	33½	32¾	33	+½
32	25⅛	Soutind .84b	2.9	8	287	28½	28½	28½	+½
63⅞	34¼	SouRoyl s		28	135	58½	57¼	57½	—1½
26	16⅛	SwtAir s.28	1.3	6	63	21⅝	21¼	21½	—⅛
25⅝	20⅛	SwtBsh 1.40	5.7	7	11	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+⅜
24	12¾	SwtFore .40	2.6	4	98	15⅝	15⅛	15½	+⅛
13¼	10	SwtGas n1.10	10.	8	38	11¼	11	11	
14⅝	11⅛	SwtPS 1.28	10.	9	98	12½	12⅛	12½	+⅜
28⅜	11¼	Sparton .80	3.3	8	156	24⅝	24	24½	+⅜
41	20⅛	SpectPh		21	225	40	39	39⅞	+⅞
18	12⅝	SperHut 1	6.9	4	5	14½	14⅜	14½	
35¼	30	SperHu pf 3	9.5		3	31½	31½	31½	+½
52⅝	42¼	Sperry 1.56	3.2	7	640	48⅝	47⅜	48¼	+⅜
19¾	14	SprngsM 1.20	6.6	5	8	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
25½	20	SquarD 1.60	7.0	7	170	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	+⅛
39¼	27	Squibb 1.14	3.1	14	451	37⅝	37⅛	37¼	—⅛
16¼	11⅛	StaRite n.70	4.8	8	9	14½	14⅜	14½	
33	18¾	Staley 1	3.0	18	1093	u33⅞	32⅝	33⅜	+3⅜
27⅞	21⅛	StBrnd 1.48	5.3	10	3951	u28¼	26½	27⅞	+1⅞
48½	36½	StdBr pf3.50	9.0		z300	39	39	39	+1
28⅛	19⅛	StBPnt .64	2.7	9	11	24	23½	24	+⅛
18¼	11½	SidMotA .64	5.2	5	77	12⅛	11⅞	12¼	
62½	44⅝	StOilCl 3.20	5.9	5	2266	54⅝	54⅛	54¼	+⅛
85⅞	57½	StOilnd 3	3.9	8	2042	77¼	76⅛	76½	—⅜
93	40	StOilOh 1.60	1.9	11	513	84⅝	83⅝	84⅝	—⅛
60½	50⅝	SOOh pf3.75	7.3		z10	51¼	51¼	51¼	+⅞
12⅝	7⅛	StPacCp .60	6.0	4	169	10	10	10	
19½	15⅛	Standex .80	5.0	6	33	16⅛	15⅞	16	+¼
46	22⅝	StanW 1.24	3.6	8	430	35¼	34	34⅞	—1⅛
33	24	Starret 1.48	4.6	6	1	32½	32½	32½	
6¼	4¼	StMutInv		10	23	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
11	8⅛	StaMSe 1.05a	12.		20	9	8⅞	8⅞	
25	17¾	StautCh s1.10	5.5	7	796	21¼	20	20	—1¼
4⅝	3⅛	Stego .12b	3.3	6	12	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
9½	6½	SterlBcp .66	9.1	10	26	7¼	7	7¼	+¼
21⅝	15⅛	SterlDg .84	4.2	11	968	20⅛	19¼	20	+⅝
25½	17	Sterndnt .60	3.3	7	56	18	17¾	18	+¼
16½	13	StevenJ 1.20b	7.9	4	128	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
41⅞	26½	StevWa s1.88	5.9	7	37	32	31½	32	+1
37⅜	23⅝	StokVC 1.48	5.8	6	42	25¾	25½	25½	
12¼	9½	StokVC pf 1	10.		z440	10	9⅞	9⅞	
50⅝	37⅞	StoneW 2.75b	6.3	9	8	43⅝	43½	43¾	+⅛
29⅞	10⅝	StanCon .60	2.4	9	129	25½	24½	25	+¼
20⅛	14⅛	StopShp 1.20	7.7	4	11	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+⅛
23½	13¼	StorTec s		11	525	16⅝	16	16¼	
26⅞	21¾	Storer s .72	3.0	9	234	24⅝	23⅝	24	+⅛
17⅝	12⅝	SirldRil 1.08	8.2	6	133	13½	13	13⅛	+⅛
4⅝	2⅞	SuavSho .20	5.3	7	15	3⅞	3¾	3¾	—⅛
39¾	16⅞	SubPrG 1.44	4.1	8	73	35¾	34⅞	34⅞	
27⅛	23	SunChm s.60	2.2	6	37	26¾	26⅛	26¾	+⅜
28⅝	18⅝	SunEl .60	2.5	10	64	24⅛	23½	23⅝	—¼
72⅞	41⅛	SunCo 3	4.5	7	334	67¼	66⅝	66⅝	—⅞
75½	43	SunC pf 2.25	3.2		7	70	69¼	69¼	—⅜
25	16⅛	Sunbm 1.50	7.9	6	358	19⅝	18¼	18⅞	+⅜
41	21¾	Sundstr 1.20	2.8	11	720	u44	40¾	43	+2
96¾	55	Sunds pf3.50	3.3		63	u106½	100½	106½	+9¾
41¼	10⅛	SunsM .40	1.1	20	1164	36⅝	35⅛	35¾	+1⅛
24	15¾	SuprVal .66	2.9	9	155	22⅞	22⅜	22½	—⅛
141	99	SuprOil s.70	.5	17	209	133	131	132½	+2
19¾	11½	SupmkG .48	3.0	5	92	16	15½	16	+⅛
8¼	3⅛	Supscp			52	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
24½	18½	Swank 1.40a	7.4	5	60	19	18⅞	18⅞	—⅛
24¾	15⅝	Sybron 1.08	6.0	9	252	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	+⅜
40	29¼	Sybrn pf2.40	7.4		4	32¼	32¼	32¼	+¾
		—T—T—T—							
23½	11¼	TREs 1	4.4	11	494	23½	22⅛	22⅞	+⅜
41⅞	33⅛	TRW 2	4.7	7	1491	u42⅞	40½	42½	+2½
90	73½	TRW pf 4.40	4.7		54	u93½	90	93½	+5¼
79	63¾	TRW pr4.50	5.7		161	79	75½	79	+5½
35	19¼	TaftBrd .76	2.3	10	62	33¼	32¼	33	+⅛
11¾	2	Talcott			31	8¾	8⅞	8⅝	—⅛
12½	7⅞	Talley 1	13.	8	201	8	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
12⅞	8⅝	Talley pf 1	11.		16	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
19¼	15¾	TampE 1.44	8.1	8	238	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+⅛
32	17⅜	Tandy		9	254	30¼	29⅞	30	
6⅞	3⅝	Tandycft n		4	119	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
22½	10⅞	Tchncoir .72	3.2	7	319	u23	22⅜	22½	+1⅛
18½	10⅝	Technicn		14	31	15⅞	15¾	15¾	—⅛
64	46⅞	Tektrnx .84	1.4	13	184	58⅝	58	58⅝	+⅜
18	7¾	Telcom .70	4.7	4	120	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	—⅝
11¼	4	Telecor 6.60c			51	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
154½	101¼	Teledn 9.92t	7.2	5	1758	140	132¼	138½	+5
24¼	12	Telprmt		22	291	23¼	22¾	23⅛	+⅜
7⅛	3¼	Telex		21	218	3⅞	3¾	3¾	—⅛
41½	29	Tennco 2.40	6.2	7	1688	38⅝	38	38½	+½
88⅛	72½	Tenc pr 7.40	10.		20	74	74	74	
37¼	14½	Teradyn		17	344	35⅝	34½	35⅜	+1½
20¼	8¼	Tesoro		4	696	18½	17⅞	18	
35	20⅛	Tesor pf2.16	6.8		50	32	31¼	31¾	+½
32⅝	23⅝	Texaco 2.16	7.7	5	3380	28⅛	27¾	28⅛	+⅜
45¾	35⅛	TexCm 1.60	3.7	8	37	43⅝	43⅛	43½	+½
69¾	35	TexEst 2.70	4.2	10	111	65	64⅛	64¾	+⅝
27⅞	23¾	TxET pf2.40	10.		43	24	23⅞	24	+⅛
28¾	24¼	TxET pf2.87	11.		329	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	+⅛
29	22⅜	TexGT s1.46	5.4	8	379	27⅛	26⅝	27	—⅛
24½	16¼	Texind .60	2.7	5	34	22⅝	22	22½	+⅛
101	78	TexInst 2	2.3	12	431	87	84⅜	86½	+1⅛
20⅛	7½	TexInt			935	19⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+⅜
65¼	32⅞	TexOGs .48	.8	14	205	61⅞	61	61⅞	
31½	30	TexOG wt			23	31	30¾	31	
93	45⅜	TxPcLd .45e	.5	31	2	86½	86	86	+¼
20⅛	16⅝	TexUtil 1.64	9.4	7	363	17⅝	17⅜	17½	
39⅝	20⅛	Texsolf 1.20	2.9	15	1442	u41⅜	39	41⅛	+2⅛
62¾	37½	Texgil pf 3	4.6		178	u65⅛	62½	65½	+3½
10⅜	3⅛	TexflInd			137	4	3⅞	3⅞	
29⅝	22¾	Textron 1.80	6.3	6	1378	28½	28	28⅝	+½
32	24½	Textr pf2.08	6.7		6	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	+1⅛
26¼	20¼	Textr pf1.40	5.6		1	25	25	25	+1
49	30½	Thiokol 1.55	3.0	8	333	u51¾	50⅛	51¾	+4⅜
46¾	38½	ThmBet 1.52	3.7	11	32	41⅛	40⅝	40⅝	—⅛
13⅜	8⅞	Thomin .56b	5.6	5	25	10	10	10	—⅛
28⅝	20⅞	ThmJW 1.80	6.5	6	13	27½	27⅜	27½	
17¼	10⅛	Thrifty .66	5.1	9	116	13	12¾	12⅞	+¼
35½	20	Tidwatr .90	2.8	12	534	32½	32⅛	32¼	
27¾	16½	Tigerint .80	4.0	5	3397	20⅜	19⅞	20¼	+⅜
49⅝	35¼	TimeIn 1.66	3.6	9	73	45¼	45⅛	45⅛	—⅛
35⅝	26½	Timl pfB1.57	4.8		49	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	—⅞
37½	28	TimesM 1.44	4.0	8	35	36⅝	35⅜	35⅞	—¼
63½	48¼	Timkn 3a	5.9	5	104	51	50	50⅝	+⅛
39½	21⅛	ToddSh		7	602	u42⅛	39⅛	41	+1⅝
25⅞	15	Tokheim .60	3.3	8	52	18⅜	18	18	—⅜
23⅝	17¼	TolEdis 2.20	12.	6	79	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+¼
24½	17⅝	TolEd pf2.36	13.		1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
22½	16½	TolEd pf2.21	13.		1	17½	17½	17½	+¼
15⅝	8½	TonkaCp		23	40	13	12⅞	12¾	+⅛
11⅛	8½	ToolRol .40b	4.6	6	28	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
29⅝	18¾	ToroCo .88	4.1	7	57	22⅛	21¼	21½	—⅜
30⅜	18⅞	TovRUs n		13	248	28½	28⅛	28⅜	
27⅜	15⅝	Tracor s .40	1.4	11	443	u29⅝	26¾	28⅝	+2
23½	16¼	Trane s 1.04	5.4	9	30	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	—⅛
36	27¾	TranUn 2.3e	6.7	8	524	35¼	34⅛	35¼	+1
27⅞	13⅝	TW Corp		9	611	17⅝	16½	16⅝	—½
7⅞	4	TW Cp wt			85	6⅝	6½	6⅝	—⅛
21¼	15⅝	TWC pf 2	12.		8	16⅜	16½	16¾	+¼
17¼	13	TWC pf 1.90	14.		28	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
32¾	21⅞	TWC pf 2.66	12.		181	23⅛	22¾	22⅞	—⅜
20⅛	15⅝	Transm 1.12	6.7	5	294	16⅝	16½	16⅝	—⅛
21⅞	16⅞	TranInc 2.04	12.		10	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
44⅝	19	Transco 1.24	3.0	16	183	41	40½	40⅞	—⅜
52¼	50¼	Transco pf3.87	6.0		19	51½	51½	51½	
14½	6⅜	Transcn .60	7.7	9	33	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
97½	79¼	TrGP pf8.64	11.		z40	79¼	79¼	79¼	
25½	20⅛	TrGP pf2.50	12.		3	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+⅛
26	19¼	Tranwy 1.80	7.2	5	466	25	24⅞	25	+⅛
40⅝	33	Travlrs 2.08	5.5	4	159	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	—⅛
44½	36¼	Travelr pf 2	4.9		1	40¼	40¼	40¼	
20¼	16⅝	TriCon 2.07e	10.		46	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+⅛
29¼	24⅝	TriCn pf2.50	9.9		7	25¼	24¾	25⅛	+⅛
4	2½	TriSoM		4	39	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
11⅛	7⅝	Triaind .35r	4.4	5	28	8	8	8	+⅛
23⅞	15⅛	TriaPc 1	4.9	7	65	20½	20⅛	20¼	—⅛
16⅝	7⅛	Trico .18	1.2	15	113	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
25⅛	16¼	Trinlyln s.60	2.4	16	227	25¼	24⅝	25	+½
17½	13⅛	TucsEP 1.42	9.7	7	116	14¾	14½	14⅝	—⅛
46¼	31	TCFox 1.40a	3.4	6	105	41⅝	40⅞	40⅞	—⅛
22½	17¾	TwinDs 1	5.5	5	15	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+⅜
29⅞	16¼	TycoLab 1	3.3	10	1005	u30⅜	29⅝	30⅜	+1½
18⅛	14	TylerCp .45	3.0	7	47	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
54⅛	29⅝	Tymshr		17	21	49½	49⅛	49½	—⅛
		—U—U—U—							
34⅜	20⅛	UAL 1	4.5		384	22⅝	21⅞	22½	+⅛
28	17½	UGI 1.64	6.2	9	36	26⅞	26¼	26½	—⅛
28⅝	22¾	UGI pf 2.75	11.		z200	24½	24½	24½	—¼
18⅛	12	UMC 1.20	9.0	6	28	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
3½	1⅞	UMET Tr			51	2¼	2¼	2¼	—⅛
29¼	16¼	UNCRes .50	1.9	7	455	26⅞	25	26¼	+⅜
39½	20½	UVInd 18c		7	199	28⅝	28⅛	28¼	
14⅛	10	Unarco .88	7.4	5	18	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	—¼
67¼	56⅝	UniNV 4.27e	7.0	5	1	61	61	61	+⅜
52½	41¼	UCamp 2.60	5.9	7	245	44	43⅜	44	—¼
44½	35	UnCarb 3	7.3	5	335	41⅜	40⅝	41¼	+¼
13⅝	8	UnComr .20	1.8		15	11⅛	11	11	—⅛
9⅛	4½	UnionCp .32t	4.6	7	109	7⅛	6⅞	7	
14¼	11¾	UnElec 1.44	12.	7	728	12⅛	12	12	
45¼	33	UnEl pf4.50	13.		z130	35¼	35	35	—1½
79¾	61½	UnEl pfL 8	13.		z50	63½	63½	63½	+⅜
27½	22½	UnEl pf2.72	11.		7	24½	24½	24½	—⅛
78	64	UnEl pf7.44	11.		2	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	+⅝
49⅞	33	UOilCl s1.30	3.0	8	2034	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	
78½	52½	UPacC 2.80	3.9	9	457	72⅝	71⅜	71⅝	—⅜
8¼	3½	Uniroyal			1967	4⅝	4	4½	—⅛
64¾	32¾	Uniryal pf			z610	34⅜	33⅝	33⅞	—⅜
12½	8⅛	UnBrnd .25e	2.2	6	41	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+⅛
13	10⅛	UBrd pf1.20	11.		9	10⅝	10½	10½	—⅛
67⅝	34⅛	UEnRs 2.48	4.1	7	149	61⅞	60½	61⅛	—⅜
30⅝	18½	UnGrty .16	.7	7	58	23¼	22⅝	23	
25¾	20⅝	UIllum 2.68	12.	5	36	22	21½	21½	+⅛
21½	16½	UIllu pf2.20	13.		z300	17⅛	17	17⅛	—⅛
22⅝	13⅝	UnitInd .90b	4.0	7	93	u23⅛	21½	22¾	+1½
15⅝	10⅝	UnitIn pf.42	2.3		3	u18	18	18	+2½
19⅝	10⅛	UnitInn .22	1.2	7	11	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
12⅝	9½	UJerBk 1.04a	10.	4	20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
7⅝	5	UnMM n			89	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+⅛
6½	1⅝	UnPkMn			512	5⅝	4⅞	5½	
32⅝	22¾	UnRefg s.80a	2.8	4	20	28⅝	28⅛	28½	+½
20½	12½	USFoS 1.58e	8.4		48	18⅝	18¾	18¾	+⅜
12½	6½	USAir		3	232	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
26⅛	16½	USAir pf1.87	11.		11	17⅝	17½	17¼	+½
41⅛	31	USFId 2.40	6.3	5	69	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	+⅛
37⅞	25¾	USGyps 2.40	7.6	4	165	32½	31⅝	31⅞	—½
33⅛	26	USGy pf1.80	6.4		6	28⅜	28¼	28¼	—⅛
16⅝	9	USHom .52	3.2	4	179	16⅛	15⅝	16¼	+⅜
10⅛	7¾	USInd .76	8.7	5	186	8⅝	8¾	8¾	+⅛
18⅛	11¾	USLeasg .52	3.6	6	36	14½	14⅜	14½	
9⅝	4½	US Rty			55	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	
24	17½	USShoe 1.48	8.3	4	42	17⅞	17¾	17¾	+⅛
26⅛	16¾	USSteel 1.60	8.8	4	3829	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	+⅛
37⅝	30½	USTobc 1.84	5.8	9	97	32	31⅛	31⅝	—⅛
46⅝	35¼	UnTech 2.20	4.5	8	4725	u49⅜	47⅞	48¾	+2⅜
200	156¾	UTch pf 8	3.7		3	u217	214	214	+14
123½	99	UTch pf7.32	5.6		7	u131	130	130	+6½
59¾	47½	UTch pf3.87	6.1		282	u63	61½	63	+3¼
27⅝	23	UTch pf2.55	10.		1907	25⅛	24¾	25	+½
21⅞	16¾	UniTel 1.52	7.9	7	154	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
31⅝	26½	UniTl pf1.50	5.0		6	29¾	29¾	29¾	+1
37½	16⅝	Unitrod .50	1.5	13	32	33¾	33⅝	33½	+⅛
12⅝	6¼	Univar .56	4.0	6	193	u14¼	12½	13⅞	+1⅜
21½	13	UnivFd .96	6.9	9	30	14⅝	14	14	+¼
24½	15⅞	UnLeaf 1.20	6.6	6	267	18⅝	18	18⅛	—⅜
49⅞	40	Upjohn 1.72	3.7	10	684	46½	46	46½	+½
28	20¼	USLIFE .68	3.0	6	199	23	22¾	22⅞	+⅛
10⅝	8⅛	UslifeFd .96a	11.		15	8⅞	8¾	8¾	—⅛
19¾	16½	UtaPL 1.76	10.	11	268	17¾	17½	17½	+⅛
29⅞	23½	UtPL pf2.80	12.		43	23⅞	23½	23⅝	—¼
22½	18½	UtPL pf2.04	11.		2	18½	18½	18½	
		—V—V—V—							
22	16¾	VF Cp 1.60	7.6	6	8	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	—⅛
39	17½	VSI Cp .60	1.7	10	567	36¼	34¼	35⅞	+1¼
14	10⅛	Valero n			4144	u15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	+1¼
9	5¼	Valleyln .40	5.8	13	114	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
14¼	11⅝	VanDrn 1	7.8	4	x21	12¾	12½	12¾	
31½	14⅞	Varian .40	1.3	27	212	u31⅝	30⅜	30¾	—½
13¾	7⅝	Varo .40	2.9	11	1667	u14¼	13¾	14	+⅜
44½	17½	Veeco .60	1.4	14	87	42½	41½	41⅞	+⅛
6¼	4¼	Vendo			10	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
13½	9⅞	VestSe 1.36e	13.		33	10¾	10⅝	10½	—¼
48¾	25½	Viacom .32	.9	16	x143	38½	37	37	—1⅜
14¾	10⅝	VaEPw 1.40	13.	7	504	11⅛	11	11⅛	+⅛
52	40	VaEP pf 5	13.		z10	40	40	40	
99¾	72½	VaEP pf9.75	13.		z100	75	74½	75	+½
28¾	21¾	VaEP pf2.90	13.		5	22¼	22	22¼	
78⅝	60	VaE pfJ7.72	13.		z50	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	—⅛
75¼	54	VaEP pf7.20	13.		z20	55	55	55	—1⅝
77	53½	VaEP pf7.45	13.		z10	58	58	58	—½
29¾	8⅞	Vornado .60	2.5	33	187	24	21⅞	23⅞	+2
15⅝	10⅞	Vulcinc .75	6.5	4	7	11½	11⅜	11½	
37	28	VulcnM 1.60	4.9	7	6	32½	32⅜	32⅜	—¼
		—W—W—W—							
19	11⅞	Wabash .60	4.3	5	15	14⅛	14	14	—¼
49	41	WobR pf4.50	10.		z100	45	44½	45	+½
21	15⅝	Wachov .86	4.8	7	7	18	18	18	
7¼	3⅞	WachRty		48	42	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
36¼	22½	WalMrt .30	.9	14	16	33⅞	33½	33⅛	—⅛
34⅞	24⅛	Walgrn 1.50	4.6	7	99	32⅝	32⅛	32½	+¼
48½	33	WlkrH pf1.60a		8	46	46⅜	46½	46½	
24	23⅛	WlkrH wi			30	23⅝	23¼	23¼	+⅛
28⅝	20¼	WalMu 1.60	6.3	4	8	25¾	25½	25½	
35⅞	26¼	WallJm 1.80	6.4	5	306	29	28	28⅛	—1
38	27⅞	WaltJ pf1.60	5.3		3	30	30	30	—⅛
12⅛	6⅝	WardFd		8	48	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	
13	8¾	Warnaco .35r	3.2	4	58	11	10⅝	10⅞	—⅛
28⅛	24⅛	Wrnc pf1.50	5.7		9	26½	26½	26½	
80	21⅛	WarnS 1.80	2.4	11	25	74	72½	74	+1⅝
73⅛	73	WarnS wd			4	u74¼	73¾	74¼	+1¼
50¼	32⅝	WrnCom s 1	2.1	9	176	49	47⅝	48⅜	+⅜
26½	17⅞	WarnrL 1.32	6.6	10	762	20	19¾	19⅞	
27½	21⅛	WashGs 2.40	11.	13	11	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	—¼
39	23½	WshNat 1.40	5.6	5	54	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+⅛
45	31⅛	WasN pf2.50	7.8		4	32⅛	32	32⅛	—⅜
23⅛	19	WshWt 2.08	11.	8	39	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	+⅜
44⅝	26⅛	WasteM 1.20	1.7	14	407	43⅝	42⅛	42⅝	
32¼	16⅝	WatkinJ .40	1.1	21	405	u35	33½	34⅞	+2⅛
6¾	4⅛	WayGos			18	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	—⅛
17⅝	12½	WayG pf1.60	12.		2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
7	4⅝	WeanUn .20	3.6	26	12	5½	5⅜	5½	+⅛
25¼	10⅝	WebbD .20	1.5	13	260	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	—½
28½	22⅝	WelsMk s.80	5.2	8	9	25	24⅞	24⅞	
33⅛	25⅝	WellsF 1.72	6.3	5	267	27⅜	26⅞	27⅜	+⅜
17⅞	11⅝	WelFM 1.35e	9.2	7	14	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+¼
48⅝	37½	WPenP pf4.50	11.		z20	39½	39½	39½	+1
37½	27¼	WtPlPe 2.80	8.2	6	26	34⅛	33⅞	34	—⅛
14	9⅜	WstctT g.80			8	12⅛	12	12⅛	
12	7⅜	WnAirL .40	4.0	5	550	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	+⅛
30⅛	21½	WAir pf 2	7.8		42	26	25⅜	25⅝	+⅛
35	23⅝	WnBnc 1.64	5.2	6	109	31⅝	30⅞	31½	+⅜
40⅛	27⅛	WnCoNA s.32	.8	21	108	38⅛	37⅞	38½	+½
33¾	24⅞	WnCo pf2.12	6.6		9	32	31⅝	32	+⅜
67¾	35	WPacl 23.75e	2.5	4	76	40⅝	39⅛	39⅞	—1
24¾	15⅛	WUnion 1.40	6.7		267	21⅛	20¼	20⅞	—⅛
54	40½	WnUn pf4.60	9.7		6	47½	47½	47½	+½
11	8½	WUn dpf1.18	13.		20	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+⅛
23⅞	18	WUTI pf2.56	14.		23	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+½
22	16½	WestgEl .97	4.8	6	919	20⅛	20	20⅛	+⅛
35¼	25⅛	Wstvac 1.50	4.8	7	66	31⅝	31⅛	31½	+½
35⅛	24⅞	Weyerhr 1.30	4.1	7	543	31⅝	31⅛	31½	+⅜
48½	37⅝	Weyr pf2.80	6.7		149	42	41½	42	+½
35⅞	26¼	WheelF 1.40	4.3	9	28	32⅝	32⅛	32⅜	—¼
39⅞	29½	WheelF pf 2	6.1		5	33¼	32¾	33	—⅜
24¾	12⅝	WheelPit 1e	5.8	1	44	17⅝	17	17⅛	—⅛
50	42¼	WhelPit pf6	14.		z410	43	42½	42½	—½
41½	34	WhelPit pf5	14.		z70	35	35	35	
22½	17¼	Whirlpl 1.40	7.3	7	181	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	—⅜
27⅜	18¼	WhitC 1.40	5.9	5	32	23⅝	23½	23¾	+⅛
7⅝	4⅞	WhiteMt		3	436	6⅛	6	6¼	
20⅛	12⅛	Whittak 1	5.5	6	412	18⅝	18	18⅛	+⅜
17⅛	13⅛	Wickes 1.04	6.8	4	90	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	—½
13⅝	6¾	Wiebldt .44	6.4	9	32	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
33⅝	16	Williams 1	3.3	18	4571	30⅛	29¾	30	—1
14¼	7⅛	WilshrO .14b	1.1	46	x122	13⅝	12¾	13¼	+½
33¾	25⅛	WinDx 1.68	6.1	8	21	27⅝	27⅜	27½	+⅛
4⅛	1¼	Winnbgo		106	53	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅞	7	WinterJ 1	14.	16	24	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+⅛
27	22½	WisEP 2.38	10.	6	175	23⅞	23	23⅛	+¼
103½	79½	WisE pf8.90	11.		z50	82	82	82	+⅛
25⅛	19⅛	WisGas 2.04	9.6	6	10	21¼	21¼	21¼	—⅛
27½	22½	WisG pf2.55	11.		2	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
20¾	16⅞	WiscPL 1.84	10.	7	25	18¼	17¾	18¼	+⅜
19⅞	16¼	WiscPS 1.72	10.	6	24	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	
30¾	20	Witco 1.40	4.7	6	315	30	29¼	29½	+¼
13⅛	10	WitrR .80	7.1	4	101	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+⅛
13⅝	8⅞	WolvrW .44	3.5	6	86	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+⅛
24⅝	14	Wometc .66	3.2	9	41	21½	20½	20⅝	—⅜
40¾	25½	WoodPt .48	1.2	18	126	39¼	38¼	38⅞	+⅜
32	19	Wolwth 1.60	6.7	5	740	24⅛	23⅞	24	—⅜
9½	4¾	WorldAir		6	41	6	5⅝	5⅝	
12⅛	8	Wurlitzr .48	5.8	14	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
27	11⅛	Wylain .80	3.0	15	960	27	26¾	26⅞	—⅛
13	7½	WyleLb s.40	3.3	7	161	12¼	12¼	12¼	—⅜
7⅞	4	Wyly		13	96	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
		—X—Y—Z—							
69⅛	52¾	Xerox 2.40	4.1	9	994	59⅞	58⅝	58⅞	—⅝
28⅞	14¼	XTRA s .64	3.1	4	74	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	—¾
22½	14⅝	Yatess .20	1.0	6	44	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+¼
25	15	ZaleCp 1.08	5.1	6	88	21	20¾	21	+¼
29¾	11⅝	Zapata .48	1.7	12	450	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+⅞
14⅝	9¾	ZavreCp		4	67	11⅝	11	11	+⅛
15½	9¼	ZenithR .60	6.3	8	309	9⅝	9½	9½	—⅛
24⅝	13⅝	ZeroCp .48	2.2	9	7	22	22	22	
21¾	14½	Zurnind .80	3.9	8	98	20½	20	20⅝	+¼

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. i—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrents. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

' Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

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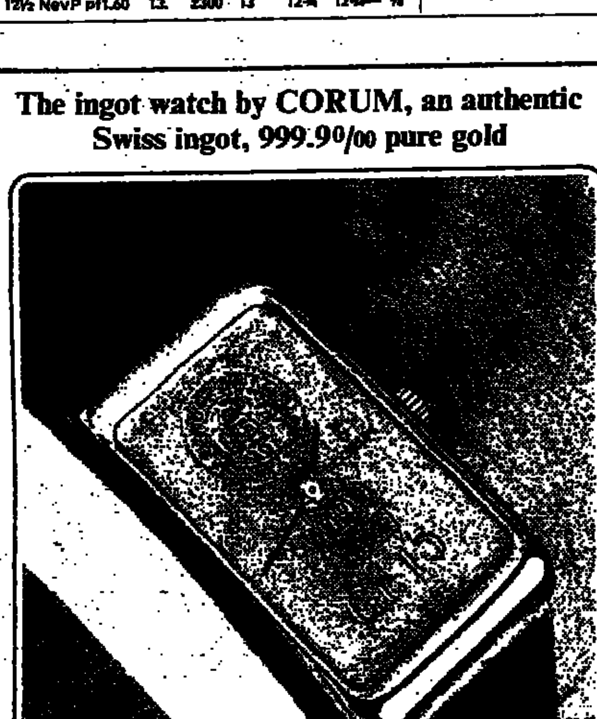

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1211 Geneva 3, Switzerland
Tel: 22-209619 (Securities)
22-209611 (Commodities)

HAMBURG
Shearson Loeb Rhoades GmbH
Neuer Wall 84
2000 Hamburg 36, Germany
Tel. 40-372031

TEL AVIV
Shearson Cial Investment House Ltd
Cial Building
5 Druyanov Street
Tel Aviv, Israel
Tel 3-295503

LAUSANNE
Shearson Loeb Rhoades Inc.
2 Place Pepinet
1003 Lausanne, Switzerland
Tel 21-226494

LUGANO
Shearson Loeb Rhoades Inc
Viale Stefano Franscini 22
6900 Lugano, Switzerland
Tel: 91-227824

MADRID
Shearson Loeb Rhoades S.A.E.
63 Avenida Del Generalisimo
Madrid, Spain 16
Tel. 1-2707306

PARIS
Shearson Loeb Rhoades S A
16 Place Vendome
Paris, France 75001
Tel 1-2603261

LONDON
Shearson Loeb Rhoades Ltd
St Alphage House
2 Fore Street
London EC 2Y 5DA, England
Tel 1-5887505

Shearson Loeb Rhoades Inc
16 Moorfields Highwalk
London EC 2Y 9DH, England
Tel 1-6384601

Shearson Loeb Rhoades International Ltd
55 Grosvenor Street
London W1X 9DB England
Tel 1 4914482

Member SIPC.

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Eurocurrency Interest Rates

January 7, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	14¾ - 14⅞	8 - 8⅛	5⅜ - 5½	17 - 17⅛	13⅛ - 13⅞
2 M.	14 9/16 - 14 11/16	8⅛ - 8⅜	5⅜ - 5⅝	17 - 17⅛	13¾ - 14
3 M.	14 11/16 - 14 13/16	8¼ - 8⅜	5⅜ - 5⅝	17 - 17⅛	13¾ - 14
6 M.	14 9/16 - 14 11/16	8 5/16 - 8 7/16	5 15/16 - 6 1/16	16⅞ - 17	14 - 14⅛
1 Y.	13⅛ - 13⅝	8 1/16 - 8 3/16	5⅜ - 5⅝	15⅜ - 15⅝	13¾ - 14

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

January 7, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
- —(d) Baerbond ... SF 483.25
- —(d) Conbar ... SF 634.00
- —(d) Grobar ... SF 639.00
- —(d) Stockbar ... SF 738.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
- —(d) CSF Fund ... SF 14.11
- —(d) Crossbow Fund ... SF 3.74
- —(d) ITF Fund N.V. ... $ 10.37

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
- —(w) Universal Dollar Trust ... $ 7.87
- —(w) High Interest Sterling ... £0.84*

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
- —(w) Capital Int'l Fund ... $ 20.93
- —(w) Capital Italia S.A. ... $ 12.21
- —(w) Convertible Capital S.A. ... $ 27.25

CREDIT SUISSE:
- —(d) Actions Suisses ... SF 293.00
- —(d) Canasec ... SF 469.00
- —(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ... SF 57.75
- —(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ... SF 60.25
- —(d) Energie-Valor ... SF 93.75
- —(d) Ussec ... SF 463.00
- —(d) Europa-Valor ... SF 110.25

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
- —(d) Concentra ... DM 18.80
- —(d) Int'l Rentenfond ... DM 66.30

EARNEX Fd. Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:
- —(d) Earnex Fd. ... $ 3.59

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
- —(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets ... $ 32.04
- —(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. ... $ 67.86
- —(d) Fidelity Far East Fd ... $ 21.41
- —(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ... $ 30.85
- —(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund ... $ 61.59
- —(w) Fidelity World Fd ... $ 18.63

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
- —(w) Fidelity Sterling A ... £ 4.29
- —(w) Fidelity Sterling B ... £ 1.39
- —(w) Fidelity Sterling D ... £ 18.29

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
- —(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. ... $ 45.07
- —(w) G.T. Asia Fund ... HK$ 11.80
- —(d) G.T. Bond Fund ... $ 13.83
- —(w) G.T. Dollar Fund ... $ 8.80
- —(d) G.T. Technology Fund ... $ 11.74

JARDINE FLEMING:
- —(r) Jardine Japan Fund ... $ 67.77
- —(r) Jardine S.East Asia ... $ 23.37
- —(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ... SF 281.50

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
- —(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd ... $ 9.82

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
- O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. ... $ 48.48

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
- —(r) Parfon Sw. R Est ... SF 1,593.50
- —(r) Securswiss ... SF 1,111.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
- —(d) America-Valor ... SF 326.50
- —(d) Intervalor ... SF 58.50
- —(d) Japan Portfolio ... SF 329.75
- —(d) Swissvalor New Ser ... SF 222.75
- —(d) Univ. Bond Select ... SF 60.75
- —(d) Universal Fund ... SF 70.63

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
- —(d) Amca U.S. Sh. ... SF 31.75
- —(d) Bond Invest ... SF 57.75
- —(d) Convert-Invest ... SF 61.50
- —(d) Eurit Europe Sh. ... SF 127.00
- —(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh ... SF 108.25
- —(d) Globinvest ... SF 53.25
- —(d) Pacific Invest ... SF 67.50
- —(d) Romatac-Invest ... SF 298.00
- —(d) Sofit South Afr Sh. ... SF 298.00
- —(d) Sima Swiss R Est ... SF 206.50

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
- —(d) Unirenta ... DM 35.58
- —(d) Unifonds ... DM 15.23
- —(d) Unirak ... DM 48.31
- —(d) Uniglobal ... DM 56.41
- —(d) Unispecial I ... DM 57.93
- —(d) Europafonds ... DM 22.23

Other Funds
- (w) Alexander Fund ... $10.26
- (r) Arab Finance I.F. ... $ 1,026.94
- (w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) ... $ 7.48
- (w) Austral. Select Fd ... $ 1.48
- (w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. ... SF 118.65
- (w) CAMIT ... $ 9.98
- (w) Capital Gains Inv. ... $ 15.47
- (d) Capital Rentinvest ... LF 1,378.00
- (d) Caribico Open-End Fund ... $ 259.55
- (w) Citadel Fund ... $ 2.96
- (w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. ... $ 1,013.29
- (w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs ... 7.11
- (w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs ... 14.30
- (w) D.G.C. ... $ 47.80*
- (d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) ... $ 0.12
- (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l ... $ 20.82
- (w) Dreyfus Intercontinent ... $ 22.02
- (d) Euro Obligations ... LF 1,123.00
- (d) First Eagle Fund ... $ 6,022.58
- (w) F.I.R.S.T. ... $ 215.32
- (w) Fonselex Issue Pr ... SF 145.60
- (w) Formula Selection Fd ... SF 62.29
- (d) Fonditalia ... $ 15.48
- (d) Frankl.-Trust Interzins ... M 38.10
- (d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) ... $ 0.31
- (d) Global Int'l Fund ... DM 5.84
- (w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV ... $ 382.77
- (i) H.O.L.T. Hobef. ... $ 31.20*
- (d) Indosuez Multibonds A ... $ 114.03
- (d) Indosuez Multibonds B ... $ 122.56
- (d) Interfund S.A. ... $ 11.24
- (w) Intermarket Fund ... $ 171.77
- (w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) ... $ 23.74
- (r) Int'l Securities Fund ... $ 7.44
- (d) Investa DWS ... DM 31.50
- (r) Invest Atlantiques ... $ 59.06
- (d) Italamerica S.A. Fund ... $ 11.51
- (r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. ... $ 18.38
- (w) Japan Selection Fund ... $ 77.04
- (w) Japan Pacific Fund ... $ 40.35
- (d) KB Income Fund ... LF 1,388.00
- (d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F ... $ 13.85
- (w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F ... $ 30.10
- (w) Leverage Cap. Hold ... $ 64.17
- (w) Lundund ... $ 32.42
- (m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V. ... Can$ 9.29
- (d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund ... $ 12.52
- (d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ... $ 6.64
- (d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund ... $ 1.74
- (w) Nippon Fund ... $ 14.61
- (w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund ... $ 80.39
- (w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd ... $ 4.60
- (w) N.A.M.F. ... $ 81.91
- (d) Putnam Intern'l Fund ... $ 33.91
- (d) Rento Fund ... $ 61.00
- (d) Rentinvest ... LF 767.00
- (d) Safe Fund ... $ 4.15
- (d) Safe Trust Fund ... $ 9.70
- (w) Samurai Portfolio ... SF 54.10
- (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) ... $ 16.37
- (w) SMH Special Fund ... DM 86.18
- (w) Soros Fund ... $ 716.28
- (w) Talent Global Fund ... $ 13.63
- (w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) ... $ 48.18
- (w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. ... $ 46.13
- (w) Transpacific Fund ... $ 32.37
- (d) UNICO Fund ... DM 51.80
- (r) Unilife Assurance O'seas ... $ 1.10
- (w) United Cap Inv. Fund ... $ 3.42
- (m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd ... $ 105.58
- (d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd ... $ 12.56
- (w) Western Growth Fund ... $ 7.94
- (d) World Equity Grth. Fd ... $ 408.86
- (m) Worldwide Fund Ltd ... $ 14.57
- (w) Worldwide Securities ... $ 90.68
- (w) Worldwide Special ... $ 1,861.175/5

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ° — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; ° — ° - Redempt price - Ex-Coupon.

SERGE FRADKOFF

Managing Director of

HARRY WINSTON S.A. OF NEW YORK,

wishes to inform his friends and clients that, at his own initiative he has made on October 3, 1979, the irrevocable decision to cease his activities in the Company and this as of December 19, 1979.

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	23.40
Albert Heijn	88.50
Algemebank	307.00
Amrobank	65.30
A'Dam Rub	40.00
Fokker	22.70
Heineken	67.50
H.V.A.	44.50
Hoogovens	21.70
K.L.M.	70.20
Nat. Nedder	118.40
Paknoed	50.20
Philips	20.60
Robeco	165.30
Rolinco	141.00
Rorento	107.20
Royal Dutch	145.50
Unilever	115.50
Van Ommer	218.00
VMF-Stork	33.10

Anp-Cbs Index: 83.50
Previous: 83.20

Brussels

Arbed	2,055
GBL (B.lamb)	1,485
Cockerill	330
Electrobel	6,110
GB-Inno-BM	2,405
Hoboken	2,895
Petrofina	5,720
Ph. Gevaert	886
Soc. Generale	1,620
Solvay	2,380
Un. Miniere	748

Bourse Index: 140.09
Previous: 138.10

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	35.50
B.A.S.F.	135.10
Bayer	123.80
Commerzbank	174.80
Cont. Gummi	43.30
Daimler	239.80
Demag	130.00
Deutsche Bnk	252.70
Dresdner Bnk	193.00
Hoechst	122.30
Hoesch	34.00
Karlstadt	237.50
Kaufhof	184.50
K.H.D.	206.00
Lufthansa	76.00
Mannesman	124.00
Metallgesell.	258.00
Neckermann	115.00
RWE.new	184.00
Schering	195.00
Siemens	256.70
Thyssen	80.00
Varta	160.70
Veba	142.50
Volkswagen	176.00

Siemon Index: 132.43
Previous: 132.34

London

Anglo-Am Co	$ 15¼
Anglo-Am	0.86½
Barclays Bnk	4.18
Beecham Gp	1.18
BICC	0.99
Boots	1.62
Bowater	1.44
BAT Ind.	2.38
BOC Int'l	0.58½
Brit. Pet.	3.32
Burmah	1.63
Chartered	1.45
Cadbury Sc.	0.55
Cons.Gold Fds	4.23
Courtaulds	0.72
De Beer D	$ 10¾
Distillers	1.96
Dunlop	0.56
Free St Ged	44½
GEC	3.38
GKN	2.42
Glaxo Gp	4.35
Gt Un St	3.48
Guinness	1.84
Hawker-Sidd	1.86
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.60
Imps	0.74½
Marks & Spen.	0.80
Metal Box	2.38
Plessey	1.11
Randfontein	$ 59¼
Rank Org.	1.80
Royal Dutch	34¼
R.T.Z.	3.47
Shell	3.18
Thorn (A)	2.82
Tube Invest.	2.56
Ultramar	4.20
Union Carb.	$ 12⅞
Vickers	1.10
War L.3½	29¼
West Deep	$ 37¼
West Driel	$ 72.00
West Hold	$ 53.00
Woolworth	0.59½
ZCI	0.47

F.T. 30 Index: 419.98
Previous: 413.90

Milan

Bastogi	711.50
ERBA	2,310.00
ErcMarelli	355.00
Fiat	1,938.00
Finsider	88.25
Generali	47,650.00
IFI	2,368.00
Italgas	752.00
Italsider	254.00
LaRinas	110.75
Montedis	173.75
Olivetti	1,585.00
Pirelli	1,880.00
Snia Visco	644.00

BCI Index: 86.95
Previous: 85.83

Paris

Air Liquide	476.00
BSN	869.00
Carrefour	1,558.00
Cim Lafarge	248.50
Cie Bancaire	345.00
CFP	237.50
CGE	335.00
CCF	164.80
Elf-Aquitaine	1,200.80
Ferodo	320.00
Gen Occident	267.00
Imetal	67.00
L Oreal	619.00
Mach Bull	62.90
Michelin	830.00
Moet Henn	472.00
Moulinex	76.25
Paribas	221.00
PUK	92.50
Penarroya	69.00
Perrier	257.00
Peugeot	250.00
Rh Poulenc	130.00
Sacilor	23.50
St Gobain	124.50
Suez	268.00
Telemecan	708.00
Thomson	193.50
Usinor	12.80

Agefi Index: 125.40
Previous: 124.51

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,125
Buehrle	2,415
B Boveri	1,660
Cib Geigy	1,210
Cr Suisse	2,250
Fisher	730
HofRochN	6,375
Nestle	3,390
Sandoz	4,050
Ste B. Suisse	401
Sulzer	2,750
U.B. Suisse	3,470

SBC Index: 326.80
Previous: 328.98

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

January 7, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Boeing s	1,118,500	57⅞	+2
Benguet B	577,900	7⅝	+ ⅜
LTV Corp	534,700	10½	+1⅛
Asarco Inc	529,800	43⅝	+3⅛
GulfUtdCp	525,300	21⅞	+1¾
Exxon	520,700	52¾	— ¼
Rohr Ind	508,900	18¼	+1
Kennecott	476,600	34¼	+2½
Unit Tech	472,500	48¾	+2⅝
Lockheed	467,700	40¾	+2⅝
DeereCo	463,800	35⅞	—1⅝
Wlims Cos	457,100	30	—1
ValeroEnr n	414,400	15⅛	+1¼
Std Brands	395,100	27⅞	+1¾
Pittston Co	390,900	26¼	— ⅝

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	44.74	43.49
Advanced	904	1,246
Volume Up (millions)	26.06	31.87
Declined	624	296
Volume Down (millions)	13.66	4.48
Unchanged	376	329
Total Issues	1,904	1,871
New highs	90	47
New lows	10	17

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	830.89	839.85	824.74	832.00	+3.16
20 Trn	250.76	252.63	248.05	250.15	—1.16
15 UN	106.90	108.09	106.50	107.57	+0.57
65 Stk	296.41	299.34	294.11	296.71	+0.49

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	61.55	61.18	61.40	+0.23
Industrials	69.70	69.33	69.50	+0.30
Transp.	50.22	50.08	50.08	—0.12
Utilities	36.95	36.87	36.90	+0.06
Finance	63.03	62.70	63.03	+0.41

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
January 4	151,102	309,144	1,345
January 3	172,091	418,574	2,111
January 2	162,344	358,504	985
December 31	161,866	435,644	999
December 28	138,985	402,948	647

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Macrod Ind	556,300	3⅛	+ ⅛
AtlasCM	285,000	3⅝	— ⅛
GulfCan g	253,500	100½	+3⅞
DomePetr gs	211,400	47⅛	+1⅞
Goldfield Cp	158,300	1⅝	+ ⅛
Syntex Corp	134,400	42⅞	+1
Altec Corp	171,000	1¼	+5-16
HouOilM	188,500	24⅛	+ ¾
Tech Sym	106,900	4	+ ⅛
Vernitron	101,300	10⅛	-

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (In millions)	6.90	5.89
Advanced	402	477
Volume Up (millions)	4.71	4.03
Declined	255	159
Volume Down (millions)	1.38	1.31
Unchanged	190	191
Total Issues	847	827
New highs	N.A.	18
New lows	N.A.	8

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
246.95	242.49	246.38	+0.83

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the January 7, 1980 closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers (These rates do not take into account bank service charges):

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	Swiss F.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	1.89	4.255	110.585 *	47.20 *	0.2363	—	6.80 *	120.005 *	35.405 *
Brussels (a)	27.81	62.5975	16.276	6.942	3.47525 *	14.719	—	17.6725	5.2075
Frankfurt	1.711	3.858	—	42.65 *	2.136 x	90.50 *	6.151 *	108.60 *	32.02 *
London (b)	2.2595	—	3.872	9.077	1,813.00	4.2795	62.84	3.562	12.02
Milan	800.95	1,801.30	468.39	199.75	—	423.38	28.776	508.28	149.91
New York	—	2.2635	0.586	0.249	0.125 z	0.53	0.036	0.637	0.187
Paris	4.01	9.02	234.44 *	—	5.007 x	212.09 *	14.4105 *	254.52 *	75.05 *
Zurich	1.5745	3.5563	92.06795 *	39.25455 *	0.19655	83.28485 *	5.6611 *	—	29.46985 *
ECU	1.45004	0.645324	2.48218	5.81757	1,161.48	2.74276	40.3402	2.29034	7.74975

Dollar values: Belgian financial franc: 28.675; Canadian $: 1.1677; Danish krone: 5.3407; Escudo: 49.531; Fin. mark: 3.687; Hong Kong $: 4.9285; Irish £: 0.463; Israeli £: 34.82; Norw. krone: 4.9095; Peseta: 66.055; Schilling: 12.3075; Singapore $: 2.151; Swedish krona: 4.1305; Yen: 237.475.

£ Sterling: 1.049 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (z) In U.S. cents

ECU: European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2 p.m. EST rates for New York.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only — October, 1979

INTERCOM

Société Intercommunale Belge de Gaz et d'Electricité
Belgische Intercommunale Gas- en Elektriciteitsmaatschappij

Belgium

BF 2,000,000,000

GUARANTEE FACILITY

in connection with a fixed rate loan made by

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

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Algemene Bank Nederland — **Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank** — **Banque Belge pour l'Industrie** / **Belgische Bank voor Industrie**

Banque Degroof / **Bank Degroof** — **Banque de l'Union Européenne** — **Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas**

Banque Nationale de Paris — **Barclays Bank International** — **Crédit Lyonnais**

Deutsche Bank — **Dresdner Bank** — **Kredietbank**

Midland Bank — **Société Générale**

AGENT

Société Générale de Banque — **Generale Bankmaatschappij**

Chicago Futures

January 7, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	65.77	65.77	65.77	65.77	—1.50
Feb	68.97	68.97	68.97	68.97	—1.50
Apr	71.47	71.47	71.47	71.47	—1.50
Jun	73.07	73.07	73.07	73.07	—1.50
Aug	73.17	73.17	73.17	73.17	—1.50
Oct	71.70	71.70	71.70	71.70	—1.50
Dec	72.80	72.80	72.80	72.80	—1.50

Est. sales 3,209; sales Fri. 18,104.
Total open interest Fri. 65,094, up 414 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	82.57	83.15	82.57	82.57	—1.50
Mar	83.60	83.80	83.60	83.60	—1.50
Apr	83.90	83.90	83.90	83.90	—1.50
May	84.17	84.25	84.17	84.17	—1.50
Aug	83.55	83.55	83.55	83.55	—1.50
Sep	83.55	83.55	83.55	83.55	—1.50
Oct	82.75	82.75	82.75	82.75	—1.50
Nov	83.90	83.90	83.90	83.90	—1.50

Est. sales 1,928; sales Fri. 1,866.
Total open interest Fri. 14,170, up 44 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	41.37	41.37	41.37	41.37	—1.50
Apr	39.95	39.95	39.95	39.95	—1.50
Jun	43.95	43.95	43.95	43.95	—1.50
Jul	44.90	44.90	44.90	44.90	—1.50
Aug	43.77	43.77	43.77	43.77	—1.50
Oct	42.70	42.70	42.70	42.70	—1.50
Dec	44.42	44.42	44.42	44.42	—1.50
Feb	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	—1.50
Apr	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	—1.50

Est. sales 845; sales Fri. 5,763.
Total open interest Fri. 24,755, up 76 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	46.70	46.70	46.70	46.70	—2.00
Mar	47.17	47.17	47.17	47.17	—2.00
May	48.75	48.75	48.75	48.75	—2.00
Jul	50.15	50.15	50.15	50.15	—2.00
Aug	49.65	49.65	49.65	49.65	—2.00

Est. sales 339; sales Fri. 7,882.
Total open interest Fri. 27,129, off 350 from Thur.

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

January 7, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	1,043.00	1,045.00	1,050.00	1,052.00
3 months	1,070.00	1,071.00	1,074.00	1,075.00
Cathodes: spot	1,015.00	1,015.50	1,019.00	1,020.00
3 months	1,044.00	1,045.00	1,049.00	1,051.00
Tin: spot	7,330.00	7,340.00	7,460.00	7,480.00
3 months	7,210.00	7,215.00	7,320.00	7,330.00
Lead: spot	489.00	491.00	509.00	511.00
3 months	484.00	486.00	500.00	501.00
Zinc: spot	325.00	327.00	325.00	327.00
3 months	341.00	342.00	340.00	341.00
Silver: spot	1,590.00	1,600.00	1,600.00	1,610.00
3 months	1,645.00	1,655.00	1,640.00	1,660.00
Aluminium: spot	864.00	888.00	890.00	895.00
3 months	861.00	862.00	864.00	865.00
Nickel: spot	2,770.00	2,790.00	2,800.00	2,820.00
3 months	2,880.00	2,890.00	2,895.00	2,900.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

January 7, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	178.25	168.00	170.75	171.00	176.45	176.50
May	180.00	170.75	173.50	174.00	178.30	178.45
Aug	179.50	171.80	174.00	174.50	178.15	178.30
Oct	179.00	172.00	174.00	174.50	177.90	178.05

6,127 lots of 50 tons.

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
COCOA						
Mar	1,444	1,429	1,437	1,438	1,436	1,437
May	1,445	1,433	1,438	1,440	1,437	1,438
Jly	1,459	1,447	1,452	1,454	1,452	1,454
Sep	1,471	1,464	1,468	1,469	1,472	1,474
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,493	1,495	1,487	1,495
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,510	1,520	1,508	1,520
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,525	1,545	1,520	1,548

598 lots of 10 tons.

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
COFFEE						
Jan	1,582	1,555	1,565	1,568	1,561	1,563
Mar	1,582	1,564	1,574	1,575	1,568	1,570
May	1,590	1,571	1,587	1,589	1,573	1,575
Jly	1,602	1,582	1,595	1,600	1,585	1,588
Sep	1,595	1,589	1,590	1,595	1,582	1,585
Nov	1,578	1,578	1,585	1,597	1,570	1,580
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	1,575	1,605	1,580	1,590

2,596 lots of 5 tons.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb					
Jan	43.00	43.70	43.00	43.00	—1.90
Feb	44.00	44.00	42.80	43.00	—1.77
Mar	43.90	43.90	42.80	42.85	—1.92
Apr	43.30	43.30	42.30	42.35	—1.95

Sales Fri. 47.
Total open interest Fri. 641, off 7 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 dz.; cents per doz.					
Jan	54.75	54.90	54.00	54.30	—1.40
Feb				54.00	—1.00
Mar	55.50	55.50	55.00	55.00	— .40
Apr				53.50	
May				52.10	

Est. sales 15; sales Fri. 8.
Total open interest Fri. 108, unchanged from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Jan	208.00	208.50	206.00	206.10	—2.60
Mar	212.00	212.50	209.00	209.40	—4.60
May	218.50	219.00	216.00	216.40	—4.40
Jul	221.80	221.80	219.60	219.70	—4.10
Sep	223.00	223.00	220.30	220.30	—4.00
Nov	220.10	220.10	219.10	219.50	—3.20

Est. sales 2,902; sales Fri. 1,841.
Total open interest Fri. 10,194, off 4 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Jan	186.00	186.00	183.00	185.40	— .90
Mar	190.00	190.00	185.00	187.90	—2.60
May	193.50	193.50	188.50	190.80	—3.70
Jul	195.10	195.10	192.00	194.00	—3.70
Sep	199.00	199.00	195.40	196.00	—3.50
.00					
Mar				199.50	—1.50

Sales Fri. 272.
Total open interest Fri. 3,614, off 46 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S. TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Mar	88.60	88.87	88.49	88.83	+.15
Jun	89.55	89.87	89.49	89.84	+.21
Sep	90.24	90.57	90.17	90.53	+.23
Dec	90.50	90.84	90.47	90.83	+.24
Mar	90.60	90.94	90.60	90.93	+.23
Jun	90.63	90.94	90.63	90.93	+.23
Sep				90.87	+.19
Dec	90.78	90.81	90.78	90.81	+.15

Est. sales 7,906; sales Fri. 7,330.
Total open interest Fri. 34,794, off 585 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin., pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Mar	77-17	77-29	77-08	77-28	+03
Jun	77-26	78-08	77-22	78-08	+03
Sep	78-10	78-23	78-06	78-22	+02
Dec	78-15	78-29	78-13	78-29	+04
Mar	78-11	78-23	78-10	78-22	+01
Jun	78-08	78-17	78-08	78-17	+02
Sep	78-01	78-09	77-27	78-09	+02
Dec	77-24	78-01	77-22	78-01	+02
Mar	77-10	77-24	77-10	77-24	+03
Jun	77-06	77-16	77-06	77-16	+01
Sep				77-09	+01

Sales Fri. 6,812.
Total open interest Fri. 83,853, off 1,440 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, index: 100 minus annualized discount rate)					
Mar	86.68	86.95	86.66	86.89	+ .09
Jun	88.12	88.33	88.12	88.31	+ .18
Sep	89.27	89.40	89.24	89.40	+ .15
Dec				89.45	+ .10
Mar				89.45	+ .10

Sales Fri. 57.
Total open interest Fri. 573, up 9 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin.; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Mar	79-14	80-10	79-14	80-09	+05
Jun	80-10	81-01	80-09	81-01	+04
Sep	80-24	81-22	80-24	81-22	+07
Dec	81-13	81-31	81-09	81-31	+05
Mar	81-11	81-28	81-07	81-28	+04
Jun	81-01	81-26	81-01	81-26	+06
Sep	81-00	81-23	81-00	81-23	+06
Dec	81-00	81-20	81-00	81-20	+06
Mar	80-29	81-17	80-29	81-17	+06
Jun	81-01	81-15	81-01	81-15	+07
Sep	80-30	81-12	80-30	81-12	+07

Sales Fri. 13,336.
Total open interest Fri. 86,551, off 876 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Mar	.8570	.8580	.8547	.8553	—30
Jun	.8600	.8605	.8565	.8576	—19
Sep	.8620	.8630	.8580	.8603	—17
Dec	.8640	.8640	.8625	.8635	+13

Est. sales 1,295; sales Fri. 803.
Total open interest Fri. 7,389, up 6 from Thur.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Mar	2.2395	2.2590	2.2395	2.2540	+260
Jun	2.2355	2.2540	2.2340	2.2490	+285
Sep	2.2280	2.2470	2.2250	2.2400	+310

Est. sales 3,247; sales Fri. 1,195.
Total open interest Fri. 9,904, off 148 from Thur.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Mar	.5915	.5935	.5912	.5928	+11
Jun	.6012	.6027	.6003	.6020	—12
Sep	.6072	.6102	.6072	.6090	+15

Est. sales 2,443; sales Fri. 2,291.
Total open interest Fri. 14,117, off 45 from Thur.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder.
No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.					
Mar	.	.	.	.24590	
Jun	.	.	.	.25000	

Est. sales 0; sales Fri. 0.
Total open interest Fri. 36, unchanged from Thur.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.00001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Mar	.004336	.004395	.004336	.004392	+58
Jun	.004395	.004451	.004395	.004442	+57
Sep	.004488	.004530	.004480	.004530	+98

Est. sales 2,993; sales Fri. 3,075.
Total open interest Fri. 4,211, up 1,581 from Thur.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Mar	.6455	.6504	.6449	.6491	+28
Jun	.6590	.6637	.6590	.6623	+19
Sep	.6710	.6765	.6710	.6765	+45

Est. sales 2,433; sales Fri. 1,926.
Total open interest Fri. 12,033, up 176 from Thur.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	95.05	95.85	93.10	93.10	
Mar	95.40	95.50	93.30	93.75	
May	97.00	97.00	95.00	95.35	
Jul	98.30	98.30	96.50	97.00	
Sep	98.70	99.00	98.50	98.80	
Nov	98.00	98.00	98.00	97.00	
Jan	95.50	95.50	94.75	94.75	
Mar	96.00	96.00	95.00	95.00	

Est. sales 1,200; sales Fri. 1,127.
Total open interest Fri. 10,117 up 51 from Thur

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	73.20	73.70	72.50	72.98	
May	73.97	75.20	73.97	74.72	
Jul	75.70	76.78	75.35	76.15	
Oct	74.00	74.50	73.85	73.80	
Dec	72.50	73.50	72.00	72.10	
Mar	74.50	75.00	73.90	73.70	

Est. sales 10,050; sales Fri. 8,665.
Total open interest Fri. 45,334 up 734 from Thur

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	109.50	109.60	104.50	104.80	
Mar	112.50	112.50	106.50	106.70	
May	111.50	113.00	107.00	107.40	
Jul	113.00	114.00	107.40	107.80	
Sep	112.40	113.40	107.70	108.10	
Dec	112.50	114.50	107.70	108.40	
Jan	114.50	114.50	110.70	108.80	
Mar	114.50	114.60	109.00	109.40	
May	113.50	115.50	110.80	110.40	
Jul	115.00	115.50	110.50	111.30	
Sep	116.30	116.30	114.30	112.00	

Est. sales 17,000; sales Fri. 11,061.
Total open interest Fri. 66,315 up 208 from Thur

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per oz.					
Jan	3810.0	3890.0	3430.0	3500.0	
Mar	3305.0	3305.0	3305.0	3305.0	
Jul	3389.0	3389.0	3389.0	3389.0	
Sep	3429.5	3429.5	3429.5	3429.5	

Est. sales 10,500; sales Fri. 6,811.
Total open interest Fri. 118,... from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Jan	799.00	980.00	730.00	748.00	
Apr	794.00	794.00	739.00	765.00	
Jul	790.00	797.00	742.80	766.50	
Oct	794.00	801.00	755.00	771.80	
Jan	808.00	808.00	768.00	774.00	

Est. sales 3,239; sales Fri. 3,636.
Total open interest Fri. 9,436 up ... Thur

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Jan	629.00	650.00	611.00	627.80	
Feb	627.00	634.00	618.00	634.00	
Mar	644.50	644.50	625.00	642.40	
Apr	643.00	653.50	635.00	651.30	
Jun	668.00	670.90	653.00	668.50	
Aug	687.90	687.90	666.00	685.60	
Oct	704.40	704.40	688.00	702.30	
Dec	720.90	720.90	702.50	719.00	
Feb	736.10	736.10	727.00	734.40	
Apr	751.30	751.30	730.00	749.70	
Jun	766.50	766.50	742.00	765.00	
Aug	781.00	781.70	776.70	780.30	
Oct	796.90	796.90	792.00	795.60	

Est. sales 40,000; sales Fri. 51,565.
Total open interest Fri. 225,562 ... from Thur

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

January 7, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Mar	1,665	1,615	1,621	1,623	— 44
May	1,660	1,619	1,630	1,632	— 36
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,630	1,640	— 40
Aug	1,635	1,625	1,631	1,642	— 39
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,630	1,660	— 45
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,625	1,655	— 45
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,640	1,670	— 40
Mar	1,680	1,680	1,680	1,690	— 10

630 lots.

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
COCOA					
Mar	1,300	1,290	1,298	1,300	+ 17
May	1,295	1,295	1,300	1,305	+ 15
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,305	—	+ 20
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,320	1,345	+ 10
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,330	1,350	+ 10
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,335	1,360	+ 10

17 lots

New York Futures

January 7, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	6.20	6.20	5.90	5.95	—0.17
Apr	6.75	6.75	6.40	6.42	—0.20
May	7.78	7.78	7.35	7.40	—0.42

Est. sales 1,105; sales Fri. 379.
Total open interest Fri. 3,913 up 19 from Thur

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	175.60	179.00	175.00	178.58	+ 2.42
May	175.00	179.61	174.25	179.53	+ 3.92
Jul	174.49	178.50	174.00	178.50	+ 4.00
Sep	175.00	179.88	174.60	179.88	+ 4.00
Dec	176.38	176.38	176.30	176.38	+ 4.80
Mar	172.50	172.50	172.50	172.50	+ 4.00

Est. sales 2,500; sales Fri. 2,451.
Total open interest Fri. 15,771 up 221 from Thur Parana spot 2.08n

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	15.30	15.51	15.18	15.38	—0.42
May	15.52	15.78	15.10	15.60	—0.35
Jul	15.58	15.85	15.56	15.75	—0.31
Sep	15.65	15.83	15.58	15.83	—0.25
Oct	15.64	15.83	15.54	15.78	—0.26
Mar	15.75	15.95	15.60	15.94	—0.12
May	15.78	16.00	15.72	15.90	—0.19

Est. sales 12,500; sales Fri. 11,153.
Total open interest Fri. 90,308 off 341 from Thur

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	134.00	135.75	133.00	135.75	+1.25
May	135.50	137.50	134.90	137.50	+1.70
Jul	137.30	138.60	136.50	139.50	+1.75
Sep	139.60	141.30	139.60	141.60	+2.00

Est. sales 610; sales Fri. 721
Total open interest Fri. 6,737 up 89 from Thur

Cash Prices

January 7, 1980

Commodity and unit	Mon	Year
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	2.80	
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47	
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	347.00	
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.34	
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	97-98	
Lead Spot, lb	52-55	
Copper elect., lb	111⅝	
Tin (Straits), lb	8.2546	
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	.37½	
Silver N.Y., oz	34.300	
Gold N.Y., oz	634.80	

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

January 7, 1980

	Close	Prev
Moody's	1,388.80 f	1,39
Reuters	1,693.80	1,70
Dow Jones Spot	413.96	41
D.J. Futures	424.37	42

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p — preliminary; f — final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

Tokyo Exchange

January 7, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	162	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	192
Asahi Glass	385	Mitsubi Chem.	192
Canon	641	Mitsubi Corp.	708
Dai Nip. Print	552	Mitsubi Elec	203
Fuji Bank	375	Mitsui Co.	325
Fuji Photo	564	Mitsukoshi	440
Hitachi	271	Nippon Elec.	427
Honda Motor	643	Nippon Steel	122
C. Itoh	507	Sharp	618
I.H.I.	150	Sony Corp	1,740
Japan Air L.	2,530	Sumitomo Bank	370
Kansai El. Pwr.	915	Sumitomo Chem.	128
Kao Soap	416	Sumitomo Metal	121
Kawasaki Steel	128	Taisho Marine	278
Kirin Brewery	415	Takeda	528
Komatsu	348	Teijin	136
Kubota	360	Tokyo Marine	634
Matsu El. Ind.	698	Toray	209
Matsu E. Wks	576	Toyota	824

Monday's New Highs and Lo[ws]

NEW HIGHS—90

ASA	Gen Instru	Rockwel Id
AlcanAlum	Grummn Cp	Rockwlnt
AlleghLud	Guardnind s	Rockint pf
Ametek s	Hazeltine	Rosario Re
Amfac Inc	HiShear	SPSTech
ArchDan M	High Volt	StaleyMfg
Asarco Inc	Homestke	Std Brands
Avco Corp	JohnsonEF	Sundstrand
Avco 3.20pf	Kane Mill	Sundstrd pf
BarryWrgt s	Kennecott	TRW Inc
BeechAir	KoeerPr n	TRW 4.40pf
Bendix	Lear Siegler	Technicolr
Bendix pf	LearSieg pf	Texasgulf
Boeing s	Litton Ind	Texgit 3pf
CNA Finl	Lockheed	Thiokol
CNAF pfA	Loral Corp	Todd Shipy
CPC Intl	LukensStl	Tracor s
Congolm	MACOM s	Tyco Labs
ConracCp	Martin M	Unit Indust
Coreind s	McDonn Dg	Unitind pf
Crown Zell	MontDakU	Unit Tech
Curtiss Wrt	MorKnud	UnitTech p
CurtissWr A	NatMedEnt s	UnTch 7.32
DutchBoy	NatPresto	UnTch 3.80
ESystm s	Northrop	Univar Cp
Fairchild s	PacScien	ValeroEnr
FooteConB	Pneumo Co	Varian As
GCACorp s	Porter pf	Varo Inc
GenDynams	Raytheon	WarSwasy
GnDyn 4.25pf	ReadngBates s	Watkins J

NEW LOWS—10

BestProd	ICInds pf	Kidde pfC
CaPw 7.76pf	JerC 9.36pf	LibOFd pf
Crown Crk	JerCe 8.12pf	MBLtda n
EmryAF		

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, January 7, 1980

Dollar Bonds

Alcoa 10-89	89½	90½
Argentina 9¾-84	87½	89½
Ashland 7½-82	93½	94½
Australia 8¾-91	82¾	83¾
Australia 8¼-92	79	80
Avco 10¾-87	81½	83½
BTokyo 7¾-84	85¼	86¼
Barclays 8½-92	82¼	83¼
BCHyd. 7¾-85	83¾	84¾
Bell Can 7¾-87	79¾	80¾
Beneficial 9¾-87	89½	90½
BFCE 8¾-83	91½	92½
Canpac 9¾-89	89¼	90¼
Carter H.H. 9¾-86	89¾	90¾
Cdn NatlR 8¾-86	83¾	84¾
Charbonngs 8¾-81	94¼	95¼
CNT 9½-86	89¾	[illegible]
Comalco 10¼-91	89¾	90¾
Cons. Foods 7½-91	79	80
Continental 9¾-86	89½	90½
Dome Pet. 10-94	89	90
Dominion 10¼-84	94½	95½
Dow Chem. 9¾-94	86½	87½
DSM 8¾-88	84¼	85¼
E E C 8¼-82	91¾	92¾
E E C 7¾-84	85¾	86¾
E C S 9-93	85	86
E C S 8¾-97	77¾	78¾
EdF 9¾-86	90½	91½
E I B 8-84	87	88
E I B 8¾-93	79½	80½
Esso 8-86(Nov.)	86½	87½
Eurofima 8½-83	91½	92½
E D C 9¾-84	92¾	93¾
Finland 9½-86	89	90
Genstar 10-89	89½	90½
GMAC 9¼-86	88¾	89¾
Gotaverken 8½-87	83½	84½
Gould 9¾-85	92	93
GTE 9¾-89	88	89
GulfWest 9¾-84	88	89
Home Oil 9½-86	87	89
Hudson Bay 10-94	88½	89½
ISE Cnda 9-82	89½	91½
I T T 9½-89	86	87
Kennecott 9½-86	86½	87½
Kidde W. 8½-85	83½	84½
Kockums 8-83	90¼	91¼
Manitoba 8¾-83	90½	91½
Manitoba 9½-89	86¼	87¼
Michelin 10-94	88	89
Midld Intl 8¾-86	89½	90½
NatWest 9-86(Jly)	92	93
NBrunswick 9-83	91¼	92¼
NBrunsw. 9¾-94	85¼	86¼
Newfoundld 10-94	88¾	89¾
NZealand 8½-83	91¾	92¾
Norskhyd 8½-92	81½	82½
Norway 9½-84	92¼	93¼
NScotia 9¾-89	87¼	88¼
Occidental 10¼-84	94	95
Ontario Hyd 8-87	81	82
Penney JC 8½-83	90¼	91¼
Pennwalt 9¾-84	92	93
Pepsico 9¼-84	92½	93½
Portland 10-84	92	93
Queb. Hyd. 10-99	86	87
Queb. Pro. 9-95	77¾	78¾
Saabscania 8½-89	79¾	80¾
Shell 8-86	87	88
Shell 7½-87	82¼	83¼
Stlnd 8¾-88	87¼	88¼
StatOil 9¾-89	88¼	89¼
Sweden 9¾-84	92¾	93¾
Transocean 8-86	89	90
Unilever 9¼-87	87¾	88¾
UnOil 7½-87	86¼	87¼
UnBis 9-89	83¾	84¾
Utah 8-87	86¾	88¾
Vwagen 7¾-87	80¼	81¼
Warner L. 9-84	91	92

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	71	73
BBC 4¼-93	88	90
Beatrice 6¼-91	89½	91½
Beatrice 4½-92	76½	78½
Beecham 6¼-92	97	98½
Boots 6¼-93	89¼	90¼
Borden 6¼-91	85¼	87¼
Borden 5-92	75	77
BroadHale 4¾-87	66	68
Canon 6¾-94	103½	105
Carnation 4-88	64	66
CIBA G. 4-94	86½	88½
Coke Bott. 6¾-93	73½	75½
Cr Suisse 4½-91	130	132
Cr Suisse 4¾-93	107½	109½
CummInt 6¼-86	75½	77½
Dartind 4¾-87	71½	73½
EastKodak 4½-88	72½	74½
Ford 6-86	76	78
Ford 5-88	64	66
Galveston 8¾-94	109½	111½
GenElec 4¼-87	72½	74½
GenFoods 4½-82	90	92
Gillette 4¾-87	65	67
GulWestn 5-88	89½	91½
Honda 5½-89*	103	104½
Honeywell 6-86	83½	85½
ICI 6¾-97	97¼	98¼
INA 6-97	95	97
ISE 6¼-89	85	87
ITT 4¾-87	68	70
Lear 8-89	100	101½
MorganJP 4¼-87	84½	86½
Nabisco 5¼-88	93½	95½
OwensIll 4½-87	108	110
Penney JC 4½-87	65½	67½
RCA 5-88	68	70
Revlon 4¾-87	108	110
Sperry 4¼-88	94	96
Squibb 4¼-87	79	81
Texaco 4½-88	74	76
Texas 7½-93	73	75
Tyco 8½-88	131	133
UBS 5-89	109	111
UnCarb 4¾-82	89	91
WarnLamb 4½-87	68½	70½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	63	65
Xerox 5-88	67½	69½

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 – 100)

	Med.	Long.
Monday	90.935	81.165
Previous	91.088	81.168

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, January 7, 1980

AELInd	8½	9
AFAProf	6	7
AVMCp	3½	4
Accuray	4⅝	5⅛
AddisnW	9	9¾
AdvRoss	3⅞	4¼
AlexAlex	31	31¾
Aliceinc	38½	40
AllynB	12¼	13¼
AFinCp	22½	23½
AFurn	4⅞	5⅛
AGreet	11½	11⅞
AIntGp	57¼	58¼
AMicros	19½	20
AWeldng	29¾	30¾
Amterr	3⅝	3⅞
Anadite	8½	8⅝
AnheusB	23¼	23¾
AntaCp	9⅛	9⅝
ArdenGp	3⅜	3⅝
AsdCola	20¼	21
AHGsLt	14¼	14⅝
BairdCp	7¾	8¼
BangHE	11⅞	12⅞
BkamRt	17⅞	18⅝
BasicRs g	11¼	11⅞
BassetFr	17½	18¼
BaylsMk	12⅝	13⅛
Beeline	8½	9¼
BetzLab	37	37¾
BibbCo	14½	15¼
BirdSon	17½	19
Birtchr	1⅞	2¼
BlkHillP	24¾	25½
Bonanza	2⅞	3⅛
BrookS	43	46
BrwTam	41¼	42
Buckbee	7	7½
Buckeye	22¾	23¾
BurnupS	9⅞	10⅛
CalWtSv	31½	33
ConradH	1	1½
CapSwC	15	15⅝
CapInAir	3	3½
CareCp	8½	9½
CnVtPS	15⅞	16⅛
ChmLea	37	39
ChesUtl	12¾	13
CircleF	5½	6½
CitzUtA	33¼	34
CitzUtB	30	30¾
ClarkJL	29	30½
ClowCp	6¾	7¼
ComCIH	26	26½
CmlShr	15	17
CmwTel	20	22
ConPap	52¾	53¾
Crawfd	25½	26½
CrosTre	31¼	31¾
CutlrFed	1¼	2
Cycltron	12	13
DanlyM	28¾	29¼
DiaDes	14¼	14⅝
DaytMal	16½	18½
DeklbAg	30	30¾
DeLuxC	34¾	35½
DetCanT	11½	12½
DeweyEl	2	2¾
DiaCrys	27¼	28¼
DianCru	38½	40½
Docutel	8	8⅝
DollrGn	10¼	10¾
DavIDB	23¾	24½
DunkinD	10⅞	11⅜
Duriron	16½	17½
EatnVnce	6	6¾
EconLab	23	23½
ElPasEl	9½	9⅞
ElderBe	6¼	7
EleNucl	7⅝	7⅞
ElModul	6¾	7¼
EnrDev	9½	10½
Entwistl	1⅜	2½
EatOil	47	48½
EthanAl	45½	46½
Fabri h	⅞	1⅛
FtBkSys	39¼	40
FtBosin	15	15⅝
FtEmpS	10⅝	11⅛
FtWnFin	4½	4¾
Flickgr	11⅞	12⅝
FloatPnt	15½	16¼
FlaWatU	¾	1
ForestO	25⅝	26⅛
Formigli	2¼	3
FrankCp	7⅝	8¼
FrankEl	13½	14¼
GnRlEst	11	12½
GnReins	94½	96½
GovEFn	9¼	10
GreenM	11½	12
GreyAdv	40½	43½
GiftIntst	15½	17
Gvrodyn	6	6⅜
Hardwke	11¼	12
HrpRow	10	10½
HarpGp	31	31¾
HartfNt	14⅞	15¼
HeardF	26¼	27
Holobm	2⅝	3⅛
Hoover	12	12½
HorizRs	2⅛	2⅜
HyattInt	19	20
Infraind	6¾	7½
IntelCp	65	66
IntrcEnr	6½	7½
IntmtGs	11⅝	12¼
InBkWsh	9¼	9⅝
IwaSoUt	21⅛	22⅛
JamWP h	5¼	6
Jamsby	17	17⅞
JiffyFd	½	⅝
JoslynM	14¼	15
KaisSt pf	16	16¾
Kalvar	2½	2⅞
Kaman	18½	19¼
KmpAm	8⅝	9¼
KateGre	3-16	7-16
Kaysam	4	5
KellySv	41½	43
Keuffel	21½	22½
Kimball	14⅝	15⅝
Kinginl	6½	7½
KnapeV	15½	16½
Kratos	16	17
Lancstn	19½	20¼
LandRes	3¼	3⅝
LaneCo	24	25
LtdStor	6⅛	6⅝
LinBcst	48	49
Loewtrn	13¼	14¼
MadsGE	13⅜	13⅞
MagellPet	7⅝	8
MairRt	1 13-16	2 3-16
Mallkrt	30	31
MaulLP	24	25½
McCorm	18⅞	19⅛
McQuay	9¼	10
MidsxW	19½	20½
MdldCap	8	8⅝
MidlRes	2¼	2½
MidlBks	28¼	29¼
Miller	28¾	29½
MissVIG	14⅞	15¼
Molex	39¾	40½
MonfCol	7	7⅝
MoorePu	27½	28½
MorgRes	1	1⅜
Mostek	59	60
MotClub	3⅝	4¼
Mueller	28¾	29¾
NorsCp	26	28
NwldRE	13⅝	14⅜
NJNGas	16¾	17¼
NielsnA	26⅝	27¼
NielsnB	26½	27
NoCarGs	14⅞	15⅝
NoEOil un	77½	79
NwtNGs	15¼	15⅝
NwstPS	14⅞	15⅝
Noxell	20½	21
OgilvyM	20¾	21
OhFerro	10	11
OtterTP	20¼	20¾
PCAInt	6½	7
PabstB	11½	12
PcGaR	21	21¼
PaulevP	21⅛	22½
PeerMu	9¼	10
PenaEnt	14⅝	15⅛
Petrolit	38½	39½
Petitbon	21¼	22¼
PierceSS	8⅝	9¼
Pinkrtn	36	37½
PlanHIB	24⅞	25⅝
Plastine	1	2
Possis	7¼	8
Progrp	⅞	1¼
PbSvNC	12⅝	12⅞
PurtBen	14⅝	15½
PutDCap	10½	11¼
QuakrCh	34¾	35¾
RopenPr	10¼	10¾
Raychm	51	53
Raymnd	24½	25½
RecgEq	6⅛	7
RoadEx	26¾	27½
RobbMy	48	50
Roselon	3⅞	4⅜
Rouse	19⅝	19⅞
RusStov	15¼	15¾
Sodlier	4⅛	4⅝
ScanDt	2 5-16	2 9-16
ScrippH	56½	59½
SelsDelt	13¾	14¼
Svemstr	35	36
Showml	33¾	34¾
SolidSIS	12½	13¼
SCalWtr	12¼	13
SwElSv	14¼	15
SwnEnr	31¼	32¼
Standyn	22½	23¾
StdRegs	26	27
StanHP	22½	23½
SterlSt.	6	6½
StrawCl	24	25½
SuperEl	9⅝	10
TIME DC	5½	6¼
Tampax	31	31¾
Tandem	40¾	41½
TecumP	63	65
Tennant	28	29½
Tlorary	14⅛	14⅝
TescoCp	21	21½
TricoPd	39½	42½
TroyGld p	10½	10⅞
TysonFd	11¼	12¼
UnMcGil	13½	14½
USSurb	28½	29¼
USTrck	14	14½
UVaBsh	25⅛	25⅝
UpPenP	14	14¾
ValyRes	11¾	12½
VanDus	15⅝	16½
Velcro a	8⅝	9⅛
VideoCp	6	6½
VaNBsh	13⅝	14⅛
WshEnr	14⅞	15⅝
Weldtrn	2¼	3
WellsGo	8	9
WmMlg	3¼	3¾
WmorC	28	28¾
WoodLat	23	23¾
WrighlW	4⅞	4¾
ZionUta	23	24

1980 Growth Cut In W. Germany

FRANKFURT, Jan. 7 (Reuters) — Most West German economic forecasters have lowered their forecasts for West Germany's economic growth this year following latest boosts in oil prices.

The IFO Institute in Munich and the HWWA Institute in Hamburg both now forecast 2 percent real gross national product growth compared with 2.5 percent forecast last October and expected growth of 4.5 percent this year. The West German Economic Research Institute (DIW) in West Berlin says it is lowering its forecast from October's 2.5 percent and will publish its new figure later this month.

The IFW Institute of Kiel holds to it original forecast of 1.5 percent while the Rhine-Westphalian Institute in Essen also holds to its original 2.5-percent forecast.

Most bank economists have revised downwards their growth forecasts. Commerzbank last month revised its growth forecast to 3 percent from 3.5, and a spokesman said it now expects between 2.5 and 3 percent.

Hungary Announces Round of Price Rises

BUDAPEST, Jan. 7 (AP) — Hungary announced a round of price increases effective today and warned that there would be more in April.

The National Office of Supplies and Prices said yesterday that prices of most durable consumer goods, hardware items and cutlery would go up by 60 percent while aluminum pots and pans would cost 90-percent more.

Guard Increase[d] For Cossiga Aft[er] Political Killing

ROME, Jan. 7 (AP) — Polic[e to]day strengthened security a[round] Premier Francesco Cossiga's o[ffice,] the Parliament and other p[ublic] buildings following the slaying [of] Sicily's highest officeholder.

Investigators speculated that [the] assassination yesterday in Pale[rmo] of Santi Mattarella, 44, presiden[t of] Sicily's regional government, [may] have been a joint operation of [the] Mafia and urban guerrilla terror[ists.]

The killing of Mr. Mattarella [was] considered Italy's worst polit[ical] crime since the kidnapping [and] slaying of former Premier A[ldo] Moro in 1978. Mr. Moro and [Mr.] Mattarella were Christian De[mo]crats, and both favored a cauti[ous] opening to the Communists in g[ov]ernment. Mr. Cossiga is also Ch[ris]tian Democrat.

Security was increased at [the] ministries, party headquarters [and] the private residences of lead[ing] politicians.

Mr. Mattarella was shot six ti[mes] by a man while he returned ho[me] from church with his wife, son [and] daughter.

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International Herald Tribune.
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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 7

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
— A—A—A —							
AAR .44	3.0	8	128	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ½
AAV .20	4.4	5	22	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
APS .44	5.4	6	20	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
ATI		238	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
AVC		3	3	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
AZL		74	86	8¼	8	8⅛	— ¼
AZL pf .48	8.7		4	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ¼
AcmePr			2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
AcmeU .34	2.7	13	6	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
Action			9	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
ActonCp .30b	2.2	9	115	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅜
AdamR s.12	.6	19	189	20	19	20	+1⅜
AdobeO .20	.5	32	33	43⅝	43	43	— ½
AegisCp		10	52	1¾	1⅜	1¾	
AeroFlo .50	2.3	4	4	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ¼
Aeronca			258	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
AffiCap .10e	1.6		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
AffilHsp .28	6.4	9	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
AlterSix .32	6.4	8	9	5	5	5	
AirExpr n		11	15	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅜
AlskAir .30r	6.2	9	23	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
AlboW .18e	2.3	3	30	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Alcolac .20	1.6	11	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
AllianT .73t	10.	8	1	7	7	7	
AlmySt .20r	3.4	11	21	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
AlphaAir .10e	1.7		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Alphaln .10	.5	16	x452	u21⅞	19⅝	20½	+1½
AltamIl .32	2.3	4	31	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	+ ½
Altec		25	1110	1¼	15-16	1¼	+5-16
AlterFd .50	2.0	8	2	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅜
Alcoa pf3.75	9.9		z150	38½	38	38	
Amdhl .40	1.6	14	204	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	— ⅛
AmAgro s.20	1.2	16	177	u17½	16	17⅜	+1⅜
AmBilt .30e	3.4	5	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
AmBrd wt			10	30¼	30	30	—1⅝
ABusPd .44	4.0	6	7	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
AmCapCp		10	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
AContrl .56a	4.1	6	1	13½	13½	13½	
AGacPd .34	1.6	8	29	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
Alsraell s		2	477	2¾	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
AMzeA .48	3.2	9	394	15¼	14⅞	15	+1⅜
AMzeB .48	3.4	9	184	14¾	13⅞	14¼	+1⅜
AMdBld s		14	44	6¼	6	6¼	— ⅛
AMotln .36	3.1	5	29	12	11½	11¾	— ½
AmPetf 2.50	6.8	5	2	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	
AmPlan Cp		4	15	2⅛	2	2	
AScIE			55	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	
AmTec .64	7.6	8	27	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
AndrJcb n		18	46	14¾	14⅜	14¼	+ ¼
Andrea .36	7.0	10	41	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
AngloC .21e	1.2	9	177	18¾	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
Anthony .44b	4.6	4	47	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
ApiDta .16	1.9	11	10	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
ApldDev		18	267	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
AqutCd g.47			153	35	34	35	+1
ArrowA .20	3.3	4	6	6	d 5⅞	6	
Arundel .10e	1.3	5	42	8	8	8	
Asamer g.40			339	21½	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅜
AskinSvc			102	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Astrex		11	13	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅜
Atalnto .15e	2.3	9	13	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Atco Ind			10	11-16	11-16	11-16	
AtlsCM .16e	4.4	9	2850	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
AtlasCp wt			76	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Augat s .40	1.4	15	55	28½	28	28½	— ¼
AutoTrn			15	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
AutmRad			60	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅛
AutoSw 1.20	2.7	12	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
AVEMC .40	3.5	9	27	11½	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
Avondl 1.20	6.6	9	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
— B—B—B —							
BRT			16	1	15-16	1	+1-16
Badger .80	7.1	5	12	11¼	10½	11¼	+ ½
Baldors .20	1.0	12	8	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
BanFd 1.67e	8.0		15	21⅛	21	21	— ⅜
Banlstr g			61	15¾	15⅝	15½	
BarcoCa .12	2.5	15	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
BarnesE		13	50	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Barnwl .20	1.5		6	13	13	13	+ ⅛
BarryR s.16	1.7	11	56	9½	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
BarthS		36	8	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Bartons			2	2¾	2⅝	2¾	— ⅛
BaruchF		47	180	15⅜	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅜
BasRsNY n		28	205	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
BelsctR		28	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
BnfStA s.40	2.0	5	29	20⅜	20¼	20½	+ ½
BnfStB s.40	1.9	5	21	20⅝	19½	20⅝	+ ⅛
BergEnt		5	13	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
BergnB .24	2.0	7	49	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
BrgB pf1.15	5.5		13	21	21	21	
BernzO			16	2	2	2	
Berven			24	2	1⅞	2	
Beverly .24	2.1	13	426	12	11½	11⅝	— ¼
BicPen .48	4.6	8	47	10⅝	10	10½	+ ⅛
BigVSp s .24	2.7	6	9	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
BinkMf 1.20	6.5	7	33	18½	18	18½	+ ⅜
Blessng .54	7.1	4	14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Blount .64	2.9	6	60	22¼	21	22¼	+1½
BodinAp			20	4¾	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
BoltBer .40	2.3	26	24	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ¼
BowVall g.10			228	32⅝	31⅝	32	+ ¼
BowlAn .28	5.9	6	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
Bowmar		45	124	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Bowne .60b	2.6	6	9	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
BradfdN .26	2.5	8	129	11⅛	10⅝	10½	
Branch .20	5.0	4	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
Braniff wt			16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Brascan 1.20	6.3	9	87	19⅝	18⅞	19	
Breeze .57t	4.4	6	7	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	
BradySe			1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
BrooksP s.40	2.2	9	88	u18⅜	17½	18	+1
BrownCo wt			24	8⅛	8	8	
BrnFA 1.24	3.6	10	6	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅜
BrnFB 1.24	3.3	12	27	37⅞	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅜
BrnF pf .40	10.		1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Bulldex		4	2	3½	3⅛	3½	
Burgess			55	2	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
Burnsln .60	3.0	10	103	u20	19⅝	20	+ ½
— C—C—C —							
CK Pet .16	.7	31	268	22⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅜
CDI		4	15	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
CHB Fd .57b	7.7	5	12	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
CMI Cp .05e	1.2	7	40	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
CRS .36	2.9	5	7	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
CSE 1.40	6.9	5	7	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
CopleA		5	26	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅛
Caldor s .50	2.5	9	36	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
Calcomp			646	13	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
CalPtC 2	4.4	6	11	45⅝	45⅜	45¼	+ ⅛
Camco .30	1.0	11	156	30	28	29⅝	—1⅛
Campnll n		3	16	5⅜	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
CmpChb g			346	11⅜	11	11	+ ⅛
CdnHmst g			80	20⅝	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
CdnMarc g.46		10	255	u19	17⅝	19	+1⅜
CdnMer g			3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
CdnOcc s.24			13	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
CapltlFd .20	5.7	6	45	3⅞	3½	3½	
Caresso .05e	1.8	14	21	2⅜	2⅜	2¾	
Carnat 1.50	6.0	7	68	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
CaroEn s		8	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
CaroPLpf 5	11.		z30	44½	44½	44½	—1½
CastlAM 1b	6.1	4	5	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
CasFd 1.60a	8.4		6	19⅝	18⅞	19	+ ⅜
Cavitrn .10e	1.0	17	28	10⅜	10¼	10½	— ¼
CelluCft		4	22	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
CenM pf3.50	12.		z70	28½	28½	28½	
CenPLpf 4	11.		z100	35	35	35	
CenlSe .70e	9.7		17	u 7⅝	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
CenS pf 1.25	5.3		z50	u23½	23½	23½	+3⅜
Cenvill 1.20	4.9	7	22	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
Cetec .12	1.9	10	58	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
ChadMl .60	9.2	5	6	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅜
ChampHo			242	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
ChartMd		8	30	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ⅜
ChrtM pf.75	12.		1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
ChRv 1.60	8.8	13	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
ChiefDv g s			742	31⅝	28⅞	29⅞	+ ⅜
ChildWld		7	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
ChitnCp .30	4.8	5	7	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
CircleK 1.20	4.6	9	59	26⅛	25½	26	+ ½
CircleK wt			8	u13½	13¼	13½	+ ½
Citation .56	6.2	6	9	9⅛	9	9	
CitBkNJ 2	9.1	4	2	22	21⅞	21⅞	
CityGas 1	5.5	7	12	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	— ⅛
Clabir .18b	3.8	8	141	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
ClarkC .29e	4.5	6	12	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
Clarostat		7	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Clausng s.88	4.0	9	3	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
Clopay .32	3.9	13	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
CohenHat		6	27	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Cohu .16e	2.7	9	14	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Colemn 1	6.3	7	23	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
ColCml		70	66	7	7	7	
Colwell .40	3.2	20	14	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ¼
Cominco 3			154	47⅛	46⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
ComAll .50	2.2	7	2	23	23	23	
ComA pf1.60	13.		2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
ComMtl .60b	2.2	5	x39	28	27½	27½	— ⅜
ComdInt s		12	119	44⅝	42½	43	+ ⅜
ComdrCp		18	17	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
Compo s.20	3.0	8	108	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
CompuD		6	224	u 6½	5⅞	6¼	+ ½
CompInv		4	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
Conchm .80	5.5		12	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
ConcrdF			4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Condec .33t	2.1	9	71	16	15⅝	15⅞	— ¼
ConnllyC			2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
ConrHm 1.53t	15.	4	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
Conroy .16	2.5	6	36	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
ConsOG			256	22⅝	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅜
ConsRef .80	5.2	10	17	15⅞	15⅜	15½	— ⅜
ContMtl		10	169	8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
Cookln .20e	2.5	8	11	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
CoopJr			4	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
CoreLb .28	1.0	23	75	28⅝	27½	27⅝	—1¼
Cornilus .80	4.7	7	24	17	16½	17	+ ¼
Courtld .17e	9.7	6	10	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
CrestOil s.16a	.9	28	106	18⅞	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅜
Crompt 1.80	5.9	4	5	30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ⅛
CrossAT 1.40	4.3	10	34	32⅝	31⅞	32⅝	+ ⅞
CrowlM .50	5.3	2	6	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
CwnCP s.80b	1.5	3	107	53⅝	52⅝	53½	+1⅝
CwnCP B wt			21	41	41	41	
Crownln s.28	4.3	6	15	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
CrutcR .36	2.1	32	32	17	16½	16¾	— ½
CrystlO s.75	2.1	23	53	35⅝	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅝
CubicCp .60	3.0	7	630	20⅛	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅜
Cyprus			32	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
Cyprus pf1.70	12.		8	14⅛	14	14	+ ⅛
— D—D—D —							
DCL		7	11	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
DWG .29t	10.	4	43	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Damson			259	18⅝	18	18	— ⅜
DataAc n.73t	7.0	8	98	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Datapd .30	1.6	14	123	19½	18¾	19⅛	— ⅛
DevMn .75e	2.1	19	532	39	36⅛	36⅝	+ ⅜
DeRose			10	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
Decoratr .24	9.6	10	20	2½	2½	2½	
DellLabs .48	3.5	11	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
DelhlO .10e	.4	30	92	29½	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
DellwdF .60	5.2	9	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
Depsltr s1.60	7.1	5	8	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅜
DesenJw		38	106	2⅜	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
DevCpA			2	18⅜	18	18⅜	
DevonGp s		4	z1100	20⅛	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
Diglcon		28	68	9⅝	9⅛	9½	+ ⅜
Dillard .40	2.7	5	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
Diodes			10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
DisFab		7	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Dixlcon .30	5.3	7	60	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
DomeP g s			2116	48½	46⅝	47⅞	+1⅜
Domtr g1.80a			41	20⅝	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
DorcGs n.20	.7	10	267	28⅝	27⅛	28⅛	+1⅛
DohtyB n.30b	4.9	7	2	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Downey s.32	3.7	4	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
DrexUt 1.68	9.3		3	18	18	18	+ ⅛
DrlvHarr		7	22	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
11⅝	7	DrFair .40	4.3	19	4	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
1⅜	1-16	Dunlop .09e	7.6	7	11	1 5-16	1 3-16	1 3-16	—1-16
30⅝	16¼	DplxPd 1	3.9	4	33	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞	
54	29½	Dplx pf 1.45	3.2		3	46	46	46	+1
15⅝	9	DurTst .40a	2.7	15	121	15	14½	14⅝	
15⅜	3⅝	Dynlctn		82	444	11⅝	10⅝	11½	
17⅛	14¼	Dyneer s.56	3.7	6	12	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
		— E—E—E —							
5½	3½	EAC .36	7.6	16	7	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
17⅛	10	EECO .28	1.7	12	56	u17¼	16⅝	16¾	+ ¼
35½	14	EarthRes 1.50	4.6	9	147	33⅞	32⅝	32¾	—1⅝
20⅛	15⅝	EsmtCo 1.20	7.2	6	3	16¾	16⅜	16¾	— ⅛
4¼	2⅜	EazorE .24	6.9	27	2	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Edmos			15	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
19⅝	12¼	EDO s		11	86	u19⅝	18½	18⅞	+ ⅜
14⅞	6⅛	Ehren			54	7⅝	7	7¼	
4¾	2¼	ElAudD			52	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
28½	16⅜	Electrog 1	3.6	9	75	28¼	27½	28	+ ¾
37	25⅝	ElecAm 1.40	4.7	6	11	29⅝	29¼	29½	+ ¼
16⅞	7⅛	Elsinor n		16	129	11⅜	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
17⅜	6⅜	EmrRd		11	266	17	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	6	EngyRs .24	2.0	22	20	12	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅞	Ero Ind			1	2	2	2	— ⅛
10⅜	6⅝	Espey .20e	2.0	14	143	10⅝	10	10¼	+ ¼
19½	14⅛	EsqRd .57e	3.9	5	7	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅜
7⅝	3⅛	EtzLav .20e	4.3	3	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
21⅝	12⅛	EvansAr .40b	2.9	8	9	14	13⅞	14	— ⅛
8⅝	2⅜	Exectve			6	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
		— F—F—F —							
16¾	7½	FPA .40	3.4	2	5	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
12⅞	9⅝	Fabind s.40	3.1	4	75	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
1⅛	11-16	FairfNob			6	1	15-16	15-16	—1-16
8⅛	2⅞	FalrmC .15	3.4		9	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2½	FamRc		8	4	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
18¾	9	FannyF .50e	2.6	4	2	u19	19	19	+ ¼
12⅞	8⅝	FayDrg .24b	2.0	8	18	12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ¼
19½	12½	FedMart			8	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
17⅞	13⅝	FedRt 1.40	9.2	18	8	15½	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
9⅞	5⅛	FedRes		29	788	9¼	8⅝	9⅛	+ ½
56½	24	Felmnt .25	.5	23	15	53⅞	53½	53⅞	+ ⅜
9⅞	7⅝	FtConn 1a	12.	6	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
4½	2⅞	Fstmrk			3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
15⅞	8⅝	FischrP 11	9.8	9	34	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
21⅜	16½	FitchGE 2	11.	5	5	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅜
9¼	3⅝	Flagg		15	13	8½	8½	8½	
5⅝	3¼	FlanEnf			6	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
29	17⅞	FlightSf s.16	.6	20	33	27⅜	26½	27⅛	+ ⅜
4⅝	2	FlaCap			3	3	3	3	
17⅜	7⅝	FlaRck .24	1.8	6	41	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
29½	12⅞	FlowGen		19	56	28½	27⅝	28	— ¼
13¼	10⅝	Flowers .46	4.2	6	52	11¼	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
24	15⅝	FlukeJ s		13	188	21	20⅝	20¾	+ ⅛
7⅞	4½	Foodrm		4	15	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
13⅞	7	FooteM .20e	2.0	12	6	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
63	41	FordCan g			z1150	43¾	43½	43¾	
19⅝	10⅝	ForestC .10	.6	20	x10	17	17	17	
14½	4¼	ForestLab			96	14	13	14	+ ½
13⅜	5	FrankRt .06e	.5	51	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
10⅞	7⅜	Franks .36	4.2	6	22	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
7½	4⅜	Friedm .24b	3.3	4	5	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
12¼	3⅜	FriendFr			46	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+1⅛
13	7¼	Frlona s .40	4.8	4	19	8⅜	7¾	8⅜	+ ⅜
7⅞	5½	Frischs .30b	5.3	4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	9	FrontA .20b	1.8	5	35	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
7⅛	3⅜	FrontA wt			11	5	4⅞	5	
		— G—G—G —							
3	1⅜	GIExpl		7	9	2½	2⅜	2½	— ⅛
6½	2¼	GIT			4	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	+ ⅛
7½	3⅝	GRI		21	29	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
3¾	1¼	GTI		10	77	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅞	Galaxy .061	1.3	5	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅞	Garan .80	8.1	5	22	u 9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅜
3	2	Garland			11	2¼	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
31¾	15½	GatLiet .40b	1.3	15	39	30⅜	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
3½	2⅛	Gayird .05e	2.1	4	18	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
2⅛	⅞	Gaynor			23	1	1	1	
28⅞	17½	GelmSc n		23	27	28	27½	27½	— ¼
5	3½	GnEmp .32b	8.0	4	5	4	4	4	+ ⅛
10½	5⅛	GenExp			251	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
3½	2	GnHous		5	49	3⅜	3½	3½	
7⅜	2¾	Genlsco		9	66	7⅝	7	7⅛	+ ⅜
5⅝	3⅝	GenvDr .10r	2.5	7	6	4⅛	4	4	
28⅞	21	Gerber s		20	108	28⅜	26⅜	28	+1
19⅜	15⅝	GiantF s 1	5.7	5	3	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
19⅞	8½	GntYell g.65e		14	826	18⅝	17¼	17¾	+1⅜
24	5⅝	Glasrock .10	.4	40	57	u25⅛	23⅝	24⅞	+1⅜
34⅞	23⅞	Glatfltr 1.60	5.8	5	x29	28⅝	27½	27½	— ⅛
33	19½	Glnmr .88b	2.6	9	35	u33⅝	32	33¼	+1½
31¼	12½	GldNugt .08i	.5	41	100	17⅝	16⅜	17	— ⅛
12½	7¼	GoldWH .64	5.6	7	20	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅜
2	⅜	Goldfield			1583	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
2¼	1	GoodLS			15	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
2½	⅜	Gdrich wt			59	1½	⅞	1	+ ⅛
25½	19	GormR 1.20a	5.4	7	12	22⅜	22	22⅛	+ ⅜
14⅝	8⅝	GouldT 1.28	9.8	9	14	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
10⅞	6½	GrahM .20	2.6	12	15	7⅞	7	7⅞	+ ⅜
13⅝	8⅛	GrandAu .34e	3.0	5	2	11½	11½	11½	
12⅝	7⅞	GrndCtl .50	6.2	7	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
13¼	6⅜	GranarA		120	106	12⅞	10¼	12	+2
11⅝	6½	GtAmInd		4	20	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
22¼	5¼	GtBasinP			300	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
39¼	22½	GtLkCh .32	.9	15	19	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	— ⅜
3⅛	1⅞	Greenmn		13	90	2¼	2	2⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	GREIT .40	4.4	16	5	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅜
29	19⅝	GrossT 1.44	5.3	8	1	27	27	27	+ ⅛
8⅝	8	GuarBk n		11	17	8⅝	8¼	8⅛	+ ⅛
14⅜	9⅝	GuardC .60b	6.1	7	13	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
15¼	13¼	Guilfrd s		3	43	u15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
107	30¼	GlfCan g1.60			2535	103	97¼	100½	+3⅞
15⅝	6⅛	Gulfstrm		7	26	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
		— H—H—H —							
7⅜	4¼	Hampin .65t	14.	3	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	10½	Hamtrd .88	7.6	5	8	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅛
9½	5⅜	HanSaRt			218	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
38	23⅝	Harland 1	2.7	12	70	37¼	37	37¼	+ ¼
5¼	2¼	Harvey		11	20	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Hasbro		6	12	6	5⅝	6	— ⅛
7	3½	HawaiA			4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8½	3¾	HlthCh		29	223	u 8⅝	8	8⅜	+ ⅜
8⅝	6¼	HlthCh wt			20	6¼	d 6⅛	6¼	
10¼	6⅜	HelthM .30	3.5	5	4	8⅝	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅜	HelnWr .40a	4.7	7	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
10⅝	3⅛	Helnick .10	1.2	14	76	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
3	1⅜	HelmMtg			31	2	1⅞	2	
10⅝	6	HIGInc .12r	1.4	7	20	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	5⅜	Hiptrnic .20	1.3	17	23	15⅝	15	15¼	+ ⅛
40⅝	31½	HolngA g2.20			4	38	38	38	—2
14⅝	6⅜	HollyCp		14	98	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
39	15	Hormel 1.68	4.9	6	21	34⅝	34	34	— ¼
26⅞	9⅞	HornHar		24	22	24½	23¾	23¾	— ½
14	8⅝	HospMt .60	5.9	17	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
20⅜	15⅜	Hotel 2.10e	11.	10	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
8½	5⅝	HousRon .50b	7.5	4	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
5⅝	2⅜	HouseVl		8	21	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅛
24⅛	15⅞	HouOM .80	3.3	15	1085	24⅝	23¼	24⅛	+ ⅜
24⅜	18	HouO pf1.69	7.2		107	23½	22¾	23⅛	+ ⅜
46¼	9½	HowalC .40a	.9	8	97	43⅝	42⅞	43⅛	+1⅛
34	24½	HubellB 1.70	5.3	7	5	32	31⅞	32	+ ¼
25⅜	21⅛	Hubbl pf2.06	8.8		4	23½	23½	23½	
21⅞	11⅛	HuckMf .36	1.7	7	29	u21⅞	21	21¾	+1
11½	7⅜	HudsnGn		4	2	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
93½	45⅝	HudBO g2.30			6	86¼	84⅝	86¼	+ ⅜
9⅝	4¼	HuntH .20	2.3	9	45	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	+ ¼
66⅝	35⅝	HuskyO g ?			18	59⅝	59	59	— ⅜
		— I—I—I —							
9⅝	3½	ICH .20	2.5	5	36	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
15	7⅜	ICM .50e	3.4	17	6	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
7½	3⅜	IFS Ind .18	3.6	4	21	5	4⅞	5	
16⅞	10⅝	IMC .28	1.8	5	3	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
10⅞	7⅛	IRT Pr .57e	5.8	15	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
1	⅜	ITI		34	4	¾	11-16	11-16	
8⅝	6⅜	ImpCh .42e	5.3		1	8	8	8	+ ¼
7½	4⅝	Imperlnd s.05l	.9	4	8	6	5⅝	5⅝	
39½	21	ImpOilA g1.20			335	36⅜	36⅛	36¼	+ ⅛
2⅜	⅞	InflightSv			331	2⅜	1⅞	2	— ⅜
28⅝	17	Instron .40	1.5	6	7	26⅜	26⅛	26⅝	— ⅜
1½	⅞	InstrSys		16	919	1⅛	1	1⅛	
14½	9⅝	InsSy pf.25t	2.4		23	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	6⅜	IntegRes		9	72	13¼	12⅝	12⅞	— ½
19⅝	7⅛	IntCtyGs g.32			308	16⅝	16	16	— ⅝
12⅞	10⅝	Intrmk s.16	1.3	4	32	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅜
3⅝	2¼	IntBnknt		6	180	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
9⅞	5½	IntCtrls n		8	126	u 9⅞	8⅝	9¼	— ⅛
1⅜	¾	IntFdSvc			37	⅞	¾	⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	5	IntProt .30	5.5	4	9	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
8¼	5⅝	IntSeaw		6	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	IntStrtch		13	3	1	1	1	— ⅛
17½	8½	Intplast .40	2.3	14	21	17½	17½	17½	
28⅜	18¼	Ionics		12	19	26⅝	26	26⅛	— ⅛
34⅝	11½	IroqBrd .36	2.7	8	60	13½	13¼	13½	
5	2⅝	Irvinlnd .10	2.4		3	4⅛	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
		— J—J—J —							
5½	4⅜	Jaclyn .40b	8.4	6	11	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
16½	10½	Jacobs .50b	3.8	6	21	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
9⅝	4½	Jensen 1.50t	32.	4	20	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	Jetero .10e	2.4	11	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
4½	1⅝	Jetronic		6	265	3	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
6⅝	3½	JohnPd .36	8.7	52	54	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
13½	2⅞	JuniperP		73	73	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
		— K—K—K —							
8½	4	KTelln .30e	4.3	6	39	7	6½	7	+ ⅜
2⅞	1⅞	Kalsin .75c			40	2	2	2	
9¾	5⅛	Kallstad n		20	53	8	7⅝	7⅝	
1⅛	1-16	KaneMil wt			78	1-16	1-16	1-16	
6⅝	3½	KapokT		19	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
16⅜	11⅜	KayCp .60	4.7	6	5	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
23¾	9⅝	KenalCp		20	125	21	20⅞	20⅝	— ⅛
13	9	Kenwin .60	4.7	6	30	u13½	12⅞	12⅞	
5	4	Ketchm .17t	3.8	14	7	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
25	8⅝	Key Ph n.03b	.2	91	108	20⅝	20	20	+ ⅛
2⅞	¾	Kidde wt			4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4¼	2⅝	KinArk		9	210	3⅝	3	3	
25⅝	15⅛	KingRd s.40	1.8	6	55	22⅝	21¾	22¼	+ ⅜
52⅝	19¾	KirbyEx		11	40	48	46⅝	47⅛	+ ⅜
5	2⅛	Kll Mfg			20	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
11⅜	4⅜	Kleinerts			2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	14⅝	Knoge n		13	7	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	— ⅛
5⅜	3⅝	KuhnStr		3	3	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
		— L—L—L —							
5¼	3½	LSB .23t	6.3	7	27	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅜	1⅝	LaBarge .06	3.2	17	49	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
7⅜	4⅝	LaMaur .20	3.9	7	25	5⅛	5	5⅛	
3¼	2¼	LaPnt		14	18	u 3½	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
7⅜	2 5-16	LakeSh g			334	6⅞	6½	6⅝	+ ⅜
11	4⅛	Landmk		81	23	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
11½	6⅝	Laneco .20a	1.8	6	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
16⅜	10⅝	LazKap n.40	2.4	7	135	u17⅛	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅜
24¼	15⅞	LazRnl s.60	2.5	9	43	u24⅝	24⅛	24½	
6½	3	LeePh		14	19	3½	3⅜	3½	
17	12	LehighP		4	2	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅜
6¼	2¼	LeisureT		3	6	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
12	7½	Lightolr .30	3.0	5	29	10¼	10	10	+ ⅛
8⅝	6	LilliAnn .24	3.4	10	10	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
10½	4½	LincAm		10	22	8¾	8½	8½	
3⅞	1⅜	LloydsE			2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	2	Lodge .10e	2.1	13	141	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅜
28	17½	Lehmn 1.20	4.9	11	67	24⅝	24	24¼	— ⅛
37⅜	14¼	LoewT wt			763	35⅝	32⅝	35	+2⅜
19⅝	11¼	Logicon		11	107	u21	19⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
8½	3⅜	LundyEl		9	84	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
11¼	6⅞	Lydall .70	8.6	6	2	8¼	8	8¼	— ⅛
5¼	2⅝	LynchCp		3	78	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
3	1½	Lynnwear		4	13	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
		— M—M—M —							
6½	3⅜	MPO		8	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7	5	Macks .28	3.2	4	x17	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Macrod		63	5563	u 3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	+ ⅜
19⅝	16½	MePS 1.84	11.	4	2	17	16⅝	17	
19⅝	6⅜	ManrC .60b	2.7	10	126	u21⅞	19	21⅞	+2⅝
1 15-16	15-16	Marinda		9	943	1⅝	1½	1½	+ ⅛
21⅞	18⅝	Marm pf2.25	12.		41	19⅝	19⅝	19½	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	MrshP		2	2	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
15⅝	4⅝	Marshln		8	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	
17⅛	8⅝	MartPr .40	4.1	6	4	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
13½	6⅞	Masind .20	2.6		11	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
44	16¼	MtlRsh s.20	.5	17	42	41⅞	40⅝	41⅜	+ ⅜
19⅝	9½	Matrix s		16	29	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
4⅞	2⅝	MaulTec .14	3.5	80	139	4⅛	3⅞	4	— ⅛
1 13-16	⅜	McCro wt			80	13-16	11-16	¾	+ ⅛
11⅜	4¼	McCulO		18	471	10⅜	10¼	10½	
5¼	2⅝	McKeon		3	82	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
23½	14⅝	Means 1.20	5.6	7	52	21⅝	21¼	21¼	
11¼	8¼	Medalst .56	5.6	4	20	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
27¾	19¼	MediaG .72	3.0	8	7	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
19¾	10⅛	Meenan n.24	1.4	7	5	17⅜	17½	17½	
11¾	7⅜	Megalnt .28	3.2	3	17	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
17	12	MEMCo 1	6.9	6	57	14⅝	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
13⅜	8½	MercSL .50b	5.6	4	2	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
12	7½	MetPro .15	1.7	7	47	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅜
13⅜	9	Metex .40	3.5	6	1	11½	11½	11½	
37⅜	19¼	Metptn .32	1.4	51	59	22½	22⅜	22½	— ¼
5⅝	2⅝	Metrocar		26	1	5½	5½	5½	
2¾	1⅞	MichGen		17	6	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
12¼	6¼	MchSug .40	3.7	7	51	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
5½	3¼	Micklbry .16	2.8	16	15	u 5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
11⅛	7	MidldCo .30	2.9	4	2	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ¼
51	41	MinPnf 5	12.		z25	42½	42½	42½	+1
8	3⅜	MissnIT		6	27	6⅝	6⅜	6½	
36	20	MitchlE s.20	.6	15	114	33⅝	32⅝	33	+1
24½	12⅝	MiteCp .60	3.0	7	3	20	20	20	— ¼
6⅝	4⅝	MonMg .44	8.6	6	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
45	34½	MonP pf4.40	12.		z50	37	37	37	+1½
19⅞	13⅝	Moog .40b	2.0	9	88	u20	19⅝	20	+1
10½	6⅝	MtgGth .91e	11.	11	6	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
7	4½	MortnSh .32	7.1	4	20	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
27	18⅛	MtVMll 1.20a	4.8	4	10	25	24⅝	25	+ ½
7¾	2⅝	Movielab .52t	10.	5	21	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ¼
		— N—N—N —							
18¾	11	NFC n .20	1.3	11	2	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
11⅜	5	Narda .24	2.0	10	120	u12	10¾	11⅞	+1⅛
16⅞	10⅝	NCnvSt n.60	3.8	11	30	16⅛	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
12⅝	6⅜	NatEdu .68t	6.1	5	6	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
20½	15⅝	NtGasO n			8	18¼	d17⅜	17⅝	— ⅜
21½	12⅛	NtHltE		9	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
9¾	1⅜	NKinney			272	9¾	8⅞	9⅝	+ ⅛
10½	5⅛	NtPatent			170	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
5½	4⅛	NtSilvr			3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
6⅜	3½	NtSpinn .24	5.3	4	9	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
14⅝	4⅞	NelsLB .72t	8.2	8	31	9¼	8⅝	8¾	— ½
3⅞	2⅛	NeslLM .05e	1.7	27	3	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
28½	17⅞	NHamp .80a	3.6	7	86	22¼	20	22¼	+2⅝
2⅛	1⅜	Nldria .06e	3.4	9	32	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
32⅝	10⅝	NMxAr .30e	.9	81	48	32⅝	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅜
11	7⅜	NPlnRt s.90	9.5	11	15	9½	9⅛	9½	
8⅞	6¼	NProc .55e	7.6	7	13	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
28	20⅝	NYTim .90	4.2	9	105	22½	21	21¼	—1⅛
12½	5⅞	NewbE .50	5.0		8	10	9⅞	10	
15¼	10¼	Newcor s.56	3.4	7	25	u16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	+1⅜
9-16	¼	Newcrp wt			28	⅜	5-16	⅜	+1-16
5	2⅞	Nexus		7	10	2⅞	d 2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
30⅞	20⅝	NiagFSv .94	4.2	5	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
6¼	3⅛	Nichols .05r	1.5	3	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
2⅛	1¼	Noelind			10	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
5⅞	2⅞	Nolex		13	13	3⅛	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
14½	8⅝	Norlin .60	4.2	5	70	14⅜	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅜
13⅝	6½	Nortek .08	1.1	5	71	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
23⅞	15½	NoARoy .24	1.2	8	8	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
19⅝	8⅝	NoCdO g		26	118	17⅝	17	17	— ⅛
13¼	10⅝	NoetBk n1.08	10.	5	10	11¼	d10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
19½	9⅝	NuclDta		9	61	15¼	13⅝	15	+1½
42⅝	21	Numac g.07l			212	40⅝	39¾	40	— ⅛
		— O—O—O —							
9⅝	2⅞	OEA .20e	2.2	15	359	9⅛	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Oakwd .12b	.9	6	10	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
8	4⅝	OhArt .24	4.8	6	x1	5	5	5	
12⅝	9	OhSealy s.64	6.2	7	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
10	6½	Oilalnd .40e	4.6	7	10	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
49½	28	OOklep		23	z3300	49½	47¼	48½	+2
3¼	2⅛	Ormand		8	6	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
18⅝	13⅜	OSulivn .80	5.6	5	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
4⅞	2⅞	OversSec			3	u 4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
7¾	4¼	OzarkA		4	100	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
		— P—Q —							
3¾	⅞	PF Ind			125	2⅛	1⅞	2	
¾	9-16	PNBMt wt			23	11-16	9-16	⅝	+1-16
16¼	12⅝	PGEpfA 1.50	12.		14	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	
15	10½	PGEpfB 1.37	12.		3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
13⅛	10	PGEpfD 1.25	12.		3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
27½	20	PGEpfW 2.57	12.		6	21	21	21	— ¼
25½	18¼	PGEpfV 2.32	12.		13	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
27¼	19⅝	PGEpfT 2.54	12.		8	22⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
28⅝	20⅝	PGEpfS 2.62	12.		138	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
12½	8⅜	PGEpfH 1.12	12.		4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
25¾	19⅛	PGEpfR 2.37	12.		2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ¼
22⅝	16	PGEpfP 2.05	12.		2	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
21⅞	16	PGEpfO 2	12.		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
21½	15	PGEpfM 1.96	12.		2	16	16	16	— ⅛
22¼	16½	PGEpfK 2.04	12.		6	18⅛	17	17	— ⅛
24½	18	PGEpfJ 2.32	12.		2	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅜
50	38	PacLt pf4.75	13.		z50	37	d37	37	—1½
78⅝	60¼	PacLt pf7.64	12.		z100	62	62	62	+1½
27¼	14⅝	PacTrst 1.20	5.2	9	25	23⅝	22¾	23	+ ½
54	44	PacPLpf 5	11.		z50	44	44	44	—1
24⅜	14⅝	PageP g n			143	20½	19¾	20⅛	— ⅜
29⅝	26	PallCp s		17	18	29⅝	29	29	
2½	1¼	PalomrF			75	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅜	Pantast .30	8.3	8	2	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
27	13⅝	Paradyn n		24	68	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	22	Parsons s 1	3.3	10	444	30	28⅝	30	+1½
6¼	5¼	PatFash .10e	1.9	3	18	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
14	8⅜	Patagon		4	51	10½	10	10	— ⅛
14¼	6⅞	PeerTu .32b	2.4	9	4	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
2	⅝	PenDix wt			10	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
21½	11	PenEM .80a	3.9	7	6	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
16	13⅝	PenTr 1.20	8.9	5	4	13½	d13½	13½	
4¾	2⅝	PECp .55t	18.	19	36	3⅛	3	3	
24¼	15⅝	PenRE 1.90	8.1	11	2	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅝	PenobS .20	4.3	5	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14¼	10⅞	Penril n .15	1.2	11	20	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	— ½
1½	1	Pentron		8	30	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
32⅝	25¾	PepBoys 1b	3.3	5	5	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
23⅞	13	PepCom .80	5.3	6	23	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
14⅝	10¼	Perini .40	3.1	8	5	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	13⅝	PetLew s		14	184	18⅛	17½	17⅝	— ¼
13⅞	10	PetLe pf1.65	13.		2	12½	12½	12½	
4¼	2	Phoenix			65	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
17½	7⅝	PicNPay .32	2.3	8	21	14¼	14	14⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅜	PionrSys		24	67	5½	5⅜	5½	
3¾	2½	PionTx .28t			44	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
6⅜	5	PitWVa .56	11.	7	7	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
36⅝	22½	PitDM 1.60	4.9	4	2	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
7⅝	4⅝	Plzzaln n		12	61	6⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
49⅜	31⅝	PlacrDv g1a			11	49	47⅜	49	+2¼
10⅜	5⅝	Plantind		26	71	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
9½	7⅝	PlyGm .40b	5.2	3	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3¾	2⅝	PlymR A			1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
26⅛	15⅝	PneuSc 1	6.3	6	z150	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
2	1	Polaron		2	31	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
26¼	14¼	PrairleO g		24	3	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ¼
14⅝	10⅝	PrattLmb 1.10	8.2	6	14	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
7⅝	4⅝	PrattRd .30	5.9	7	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
27	20⅝	PrenHa 1.48	6.4	8	17	23	22⅝	23	+ ¼
4⅝	3	PresRtB			1	4	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
22⅜	15⅝	Preston g.90		6	2	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
16⅜	10½	PrpCT 1.42e	9.1	11	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
12½	9⅝	ProvGas .92	9.3	8	16	10	9½	9⅞	+ ⅜
6¼	3⅝	PrudBld .24	5.3	13	9	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
47½	33¼	PSCol pf4.25	12.		z150	35½	34⅝	35⅛	+1⅜
24¼	19⅝	PaSP pfC2.34	12.		3	19⅝	19½	19½	
26⅛	21⅝	PaSP pfD2.34	10.		10	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
16⅝	7⅝	PulteH .32	2.4	3	3	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
10¼	5⅝	PuntaG		7	24	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
13⅝	9½	Punta pf1.10	10.		x12	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
9¾	6⅝	Quallnn n.50	5.4	3	49	9⅝	9	9¼	+ ⅛
11¾	6⅝	Quebcr g.25e	2.2		10	11⅛	11¼	11¼	— ¼
		— R—R—R —							
6½	2⅝	REDM		8	562	u 7⅛	6	7	+ ⅞
4	1⅞	RET			662	u 4⅝	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
46⅛	42⅝	RET pf 4.38	10.		61	44	43¾	44	— ½
21¼	9	RHMed .20a	1.2	10	25	17⅜	17	17⅜	
2½	1½	RPS		7	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3⅝	2½	RSC .10	3.2	13	6	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ¼
8	5	Rogan .15e	2.0	8	67	7½	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
33	13½	RnchEx .30e	.9	11	336	32⅝	31⅞	32⅜	+1
23½	18⅝	RangrO s			644	23	22½	22¾	+ ¼
24⅞	21½	Ransbrg s 1	4.1	9	12	24½	23⅞	24½	+ ⅜
5	2	RapAm wt			197	4⅜	4	4⅜	+ ⅛
5¾	2	RathP			77	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	— ⅛
24¾	15¼	Ravind .44	2.0	15	40	22⅝	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅜
5⅝	2¼	Reading			14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
21¾	15⅝	REInv 1.60	7.6	11	4	21	21	21	
12⅝	7⅝	RltncT 1.25e	14.		24	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅜
2⅝	1⅛	Rediaw			12	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
6¼	4½	RefaTr .32	6.0	3	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
19⅝	8⅛	RegalB .72	3.7	10	53	19⅝	18⅝	19½	+1
23½	14⅝	RemAr 1a	4.4	6	14	22½	22¼	22½	+ ½
9⅝	5⅝	RepGyp s.24	4.0	3	3	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
44⅝	34¼	RepNY 2	4.9	5	28	41	40¼	41	+1
24¼	19½	RNY pf 2.12	10.		2	20¼	20¼	20¼	
19½	11⅜	ReshCot .24	1.4	15	83	17⅝	16⅞	17½	+ ⅜
54⅜	23¼	Resrt A		4	472	29⅞	28⅝	28⅞	—1
22⅝	11¼	Resrt wt			45	14⅝	14	14	— ½
83⅝	32⅝	Resrt B		5	z1050	40⅝	39⅞	39⅞	—1⅛
4⅝	2⅝	RestAssc		7	11	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
13⅝	5½	RexNore		9	44	7⅝	7	7	— ⅛
36¼	14⅝	RioOil n		22	59	33⅝	32⅞	33	+ ⅜
9⅝	4	RibletP .12	2.7	3	26	4⅝	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
8¼	3⅜	Richton			5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
34¾	21¾	RioAlgo g1.50			3	28½	28½	28½	
13¼	5½	Robntch			132	7	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
8⅜	5	Robiln .12	1.5	7	229	8⅛	7¾	8	
15⅝	10⅝	Rockway 1b	6.7	6	56	15⅝	14⅝	15	+1⅛
28⅝	18	Rogers s.12	.6	13	58	21⅜	21½	21½	
3⅝	2⅝	RoncoT		20	1	3	3	3	
3⅝	1⅜	RoyPalm			1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
8½	7	Rudick .42e	6.0	4	12	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
8½	6⅜	Rudick pf.56	8.1		11	7	6⅞	6⅞	
3	1⅜	Rusco			52	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	RBW Cp		5	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	10	Russell .56	5.0	4	10	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
		— S—S—S —							
6¼	3½	SFM .24	5.5	8	14	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ½
12⅝	8⅝	SGL .30b	2.5	6	8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	SMD		4	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	4	SSP			51	u 8⅝	8½	8⅝	
18⅞	10¼	Salem .40a	2.3	10	6	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
3¼	2	SCarlo .07e	2.3		57	3	2⅞	3	+ ¼
9⅝	6½	SDgo pf .88	13.		2	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
10	6¼	SDgo pf .90	12.		2	7½	7⅜	7½	
10⅝	7¼	SDgo pf 1	13.		8	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	
96¾	72½	SDgo pf9.84	13.		z50	75½	75½	75½	+2
24½	17½	SDgo pf2.47	13.		1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
26¾	18⅞	SDgo pf2.68	13.		71	21⅛	20	20⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	18⅝	SFrRE 1.76	7.4	16	15	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ½
14¾	6¼	Sandgate .40	5.2	8	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	7	SoundrL s.30	3.5	7	3	8½	8½	8½	
6⅛	3¼	ScheibE		19	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
20⅞	13⅝	Schnult 1a	5.1	4	2	19½	19⅝	19½	
9⅝	2⅞	Schiller		8	152	u10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2½	Schrodr		31	7	3⅝	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅞	Schwab n.30	4.3	7	21	7½	7	7	— ½
4½	2⅝	SciMat .10	2.9	7	4	3⅝	3½	3½	
69½	21⅜	ScurryR g		12	10	66	64	64	+1
20⅝	16	SbdAM .40	2.3	5	5	17⅝	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	5⅞	Sealctro .94t	6.2	7	102	15⅝	14⅛	15¼	+1⅛
1½	13-16	Seaport			11	15-16	⅞	15-16	+1-16
6¾	3½	Searsind		8	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4⅝	3	SecMtg		12	50	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
9⅝	6⅛	Selas .36	5.1	8	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Semtch .20b	2.5	13	140	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
8	5⅝	Srvisco .40	5.3	5	10	7½	7½	7½	
5	3	Servo			16	4⅜	4½	4⅜	+ ¼
8⅝	4¾	ShaerS .40e	5.4	5	9	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	7½	Sharon s.50a	4.0	7	94	13	12½	12½	— ½
6¼	4⅝	Shawln .40	9.1	4	2	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
4⅝	2½	SheltrR		4	9	3⅝	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
7	4½	Shopwell		8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
29⅝	18⅝	Showbt 1	5.1	7	9	20	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
33¼	18½	Sierrcln .30	.8	16	70	u36⅝	34⅝	35⅝	+2½
8⅞	6⅝	Silco s .28	3.2	8	37	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
20½	10¼	Sigma .40	2.9	7	11	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
9¼	5½	Sikes A .45e	6.0	3	43	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
22⅞	10⅝	Sillnc .10e	.4	6	8	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
7¼	3⅝	Silvrcst		55	61	6	5⅝	6	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
5⅝	3⅝	SimcoS .25b	6.1	7	3	4⅛	4	4⅛	
7⅜	3¼	Solitron		14	532	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	7¾	SorgPap .50r	4.2	4	15	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
8⅝	6	Soundsn .40	5.6	3	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
12¼	8¼	SCEd pf1.06	12.		5	9⅝	8⅝	9	+ ¼
13	8½	SCEd pf1.08	12.		9	9¾	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
13⅜	10	SCEd pf1.19	11.		1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
28	24½	SCEd pf2.48	9.7		z50	25½	25½	25½	— ½
16⅜	12	SCEd pf1.45	11.		8	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
19⅞	17⅛	SCEd pf1.30	7.4		1	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
25⅝	19	SCEd pf2.30	11.		43	20¾	20⅝	20¾	+ ⅜
24⅜	18¾	SCEd pf2.21	12.		94	19	19	19	
9⅞	7¼	SwFlBk .50	6.3	5	11	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
15	7	Spector .43e	4.3	4	49	10⅝	10	10	— ¼
6⅞	3⅝	Spectro .19l	2.9		73	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
6⅝	4	SpedOP .20r	4.0	8	26	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅝	Spencer .16	4.3	6	17	3⅝	3¾	3¾	
27	18¾	StCoesa 1.60	6.3	9	13	25½	24⅞	25½	
22	7⅝	StdMetl		258	454	u24	22	23¼	+2¼
26⅛	16¼	StProd 1.52	9.1	4	3	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅝	Stange .20	3.0	8	9	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
14⅛	10⅝	StanAv .50r	3.6	7	87	u15	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
5⅝	3¼	Stanwd		4	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅛	1⅛	Stardust			21	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
11	4⅜	Steelml .24b	2.8	5	x27	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
23½	16⅜	StepnCh .92	4.6	6	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
1⅝	1	SterlEl		8	435	1⅝	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
3½	2	Slevknit			1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
26⅝	8	StrutW .30b	1.2	23	146	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
3½	2⅝	SueAnn .24	7.7	6	6	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
5½	3½	SunCilvl .25	5.9	6	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
17⅝	8⅞	Sunair .60a	3.9	8	50	15⅝	14¾	15⅜	+ ⅜
67¾	17⅛	Sundnc .16b	.3		411	63½	59	63½	+6
10½	5½	SunshJr .40	4.0	6	10	10	10	10	
16⅝	10⅝	SupFdS .40b	3.2	6	22	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
12¼	5	Suplnd s .25	3.8	5	155	7	6½	6½	— ⅜
11½	6½	SupSurg .32	4.5	5	18	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ¼
50⅞	29⅝	Supron s .24	.6	26	59	43⅝	42¼	42⅝	— ⅜
7¼	3½	Susqueh		7	29	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
10½	7¾	Susqh pf 1	13.		16	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
8⅝	4	Synloy .30b	3.8	10	11	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
44¼	30⅝	Syntex 1.10	2.6	12	1344	42½	41⅝	42⅝	+1
24¼	18¼	Syscors .40	1.8	6	78	22½	22	22	— ½
20¼	10⅝	SystEng		14	243	19½	18½	18¾	— ¼
6¼	3⅝	SysPln .24	5.1	3	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
		— T—T—T —							
9⅛	5½	TEC .40	6.4	7	9	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅞	TFI		6	22	3⅝	3	3	— ¼
19⅞	11⅞	TabPd .20	1.2	6	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
9½	5¼	Tannet .28b	5.0	4	46	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	9½	Tasty 1.20b	12.		8	10½	9⅝	10	+ ¼
4	1⅜	TechSym		13	1069	u 4⅜	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
13⅝	5⅝	TechOp		8	11	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅜	TechTp .52t	28.		10	2	1⅞	1⅞	
6⅞	4⅞	Tectrol .24	3.4	6	108	u 7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
84¼	27	TelonR		71	22	75¼	73½	74¼	+1¼
32	16½	Telflex .40	1.3	12	116	31	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅜
22¼	13¼	Telscl .60	4.0	10	63	15⅛	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
7¼	3⅝	Tenney s		8	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	TerraC			105	9	8⅝	8¾	— ⅜
13¼	5¼	TelroT			9	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
13⅝	7½	TexlAir .16	1.7	8	125	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
50¾	38½	TxPL pf4.56	12.		z25	39½	39½	39½	+1
18¾	12¼	Textron wt			6	17½	17	17½	+ ¾
15-16	½	ThorCp			1	¾	¾	¾	—1-16
4¾	3¼	ThreeD .20b	5.0	4	10	4⅛	4	4	— ¼
7½	3	Tidwell		4	44	6¼	5⅝	6¼	+ ¾
8¾	4⅝	TobKtz n.25	4.4	4	34	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
42	32	TolEd pf4.25	12.		z75	35	34½	35	+1
10⅛	4¼	ToppsG			12	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	11⅝	TorlnCp .80	6.0	5	5	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
27¼	15⅝	TolIPet g.32			195	23⅝	23	23½	+ ¼
19¼	8	TolPet wt			81	15½	15⅜	15¼	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	TownCtry		8	40	3	2⅜	2⅞	— ⅛
21½	17⅝	Towner s		66	53	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ¼
6¾	3½	Trafigr .12	2.3		166	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
8½	4⅝	TrnsLux .10e	1.6	6	25	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅜	TransOll .05e	.4		80	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
9¼	5⅝	TrnsTec n.24	2.6	13	27	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅜
7⅝	4⅝	Tredwy .20	2.8	8	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	7¼	TriSM .80	8.5	4	16	9½	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	9⅝	TriaCp .20	1.8	8	9	11¼	10⅝	11¼	+ ⅜
14⅝	8½	TritOll n			366	13⅝	12¾	12⅝	+ ¼
26¾	22¼	TritOil pf1.96	8.0		22	24½	24¼	24½	+ ¾
10⅞	6¼	TuboMx s		12	346	8⅝	8	8¼	
31	26	TurnrC 2	7.2	6	4	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	TwinFr .20	4.7	7	26	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
		— U—U—U —							
12½	7¼	U&I		70	43	u13¼	12½	13¼	+1⅛
7⅛	2⅜	UNA .20	3.6	4	14	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ¼
9½	5¼	URS .38	4.3	8	29	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
8¾	5¼	Unimax		13	106	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	12½	UAirPd .64b	3.1	12	113	u21½	20⅝	20½	+1⅞
17⅜	11	UnCosF .72	5.7	7	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
2½	1⅜	UnFoods .10e	5.3	38	26	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	
¾	1-16	UNatCp wt			120	⅛	⅛	⅛	
11⅜	8⅛	UnRlIT .87e	8.8	12	12	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
8	5	URepin .23r	5.9		3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6⅛	3	USAir wt			21	3⅝	3	3	— ⅛
16¼	10⅝	USFiltr .36	2.5	8	130	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
4	2¼	USRdium		14	3	3	3	3	
20⅝	14	USRbR 1a	5.3	9	6	19	18¾	19	+ ½
7⅝	3⅝	UnivClg .50	.7	5	3	7	7	7	+ ⅛
27½	12⅝	UnivRs .32	1.5	20	55	22	21	21½	— ¾
11⅝	8⅞	UnivRu .72	7.6	5	13	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅜
		— V—V—V —							
10	4⅝	Volle's .81t	16.	15	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
16	7⅝	Valmac .80	6.2		5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞	
8⅝	6¼	Valspar .44	5.5	6	9	8	7¾	8	
3⅝	2⅝	ValueL .06e	1.7		181	u 3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
2⅞	1½	Verit		5	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
23⅛	16½	VermlA .32b	1.9	8	147	17⅞	17¼	17¼	
10⅛	5¾	Vernitrn .10	1.0	8	1013	u10¼	9⅝	10⅛	
6½	3	Vertiple		5	53	6	5⅝	5⅝	+ ½
2½	1⅜	Viatech			3	1⅞	1½	1½	
4⅝	2⅜	VintageE		3	14	3⅜	2⅝	3	+ ¼
7⅛	4⅜	Virco .16b	3.6	5	4	4½	4½	4½	
14	6¾	Vishay .53t	3.6	11	234	u14¾	12½	14⅝	+1⅝
6⅞	4¼	VisualG .16	3.4	9	48	4¾	4⅝	4¾	— ¼
13⅞	7⅞	Voplex .52	6.2	4	34	8⅝	8	8⅜	— ⅛
7⅛	4	VulcCp .20a	3.5	4	9	5⅝	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
		— W—W—W —							
7½	2½	WTC			4	3½	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅝	Wacknt .40b	5.2	6	32	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
3⅞	2¼	WadelEq			5	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
32⅝	18⅝	Walnoco s.12	.4	50	273	28⅝	27½	28	+ ⅝
24	13⅝	Walbr n.10e	.4	10	445	u25⅛	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅞
25	18	Walco .80b	3.6	6	8	22¼	22¼	22⅛	— ¼
9⅞	4	WallcS .12	2.0	9	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
34¾	17	Wang B s.16	.5	25	331	31⅞	30¾	31½	+ ⅜
32½	18⅝	Wang C s.06	.2	24	68	31¼	30⅝	31¼	+1⅛
2⅜	1½	WshHm		5	26	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
26⅞	18⅝	WshPost .36	1.8	7	23	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	
31⅛	21⅛	WRIT 2.12	7.7	14	6	27⅝	27⅝	27½	
8⅝	5⅛	Watsco .30	4.4	7	3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
24½	14⅝	Wthfrd n		16	79	22⅛	21⅜	21¾	— ⅜
4¼	2⅝	Welman			4	4	4	4	
25⅝	8⅝	WeldTu .30b	1.3	8	25	24⅛	23⅝	24	
10	6¾	WescoFn .38	4.7	5	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
26⅞	15⅝	Wstbrn g s.70	2.6		317	26⅞	25¾	26⅛	+ ¼
38¾	15¼	WstFln .52	2.6	2	69	21	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
15⅛	9	WPacRR n		3	29	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	+ ½
12¾	4	Whippny .20	2.3		19	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅜
7½	4	WhitCbl .20	5.0	3	45	4⅜	4	4	— ⅜
7⅞	4⅜	Whitehall		9	277	u 7⅝	6⅞	7⅜	+ ⅜
16⅞	4⅜	Wichita .45t	3.0	50	27	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ¼
2⅜	1⅛	WillcxG n		3	30	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
20	10¼	Wmhous .70	4.2	10	15	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
3⅛	1⅜	WilsnB			24	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
22⅝	11⅝	Wincorp .40	2.0	50	91	20	17¾	20	+2½
14½	7⅜	Wdstrm .60	7.0	4	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
11½	5⅛	WkWear .40	3.9	6	62	10⅜	9⅞	10⅜	+ ⅜
21¼	16¾	Widwd n		53	296	20	18½	19½	— ¼
20½	12⅝	Wrathr .05e	.3		52	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ¾
3 11-16	⅞	WrightH g			582	3⅛	2⅝	2 13-16	+ ⅛
18	11	Wynnss .48	3.1	7	149	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
15	11⅛	WymBn .72b	5.4	6	17	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —							
6⅛	2⅝	Xonics			98	3⅛	3⅛	3 11-16	+ ⅜
11½	6½	Zimmer .36	5.1	3	40	7⅜	7	7⅛	+ ½

Sales figures are unofficial.
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. l—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. i—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Delcared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. v—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrents. xw—Without warrents. xdis—Ex-distribution.

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THESE ARE THE SPECIAL RATES AFTER REDUCTION OF THE INTRODUCTORY DISCOUNT.

Country	Currency	12 months	6 months	3 months
Aden (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Afghanistan (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Africa Ex-Community (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Africa, Others (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Austria	Sch.	2,100.00	1,050.00	580.00
Bahrain (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Belgium	B.Fr	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Burma (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Bulgaria (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Canada (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
China (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Czechoslovakia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Denmark (air)	D.Kr.	660.00	330.00	180.00
Egypt (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Ethiopia (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Finland (air)	F.M.	600.00	300.00	165.00
France	FF	520.00	260.00	145.00
Germany	DM	278.00	139.00	75.00
Great Britain	£St.	46.00	23.00	12.00
Greece (air)	Dr	4,200.00	2,100.00	1,170.00
Hong Kong (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
India (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Ireland	£Ir	56.00	28.00	15.00
Israel (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy	Lire	91,200.00	45,600.00	25,000.00
Japan (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Khmer Rep. (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Korea (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg	L.Fr	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Malaya (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Nepal (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands	Fl.	300.00	150.00	82.00
New Zealand (air)	$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air)	N.Kr	578.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Poland (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Polynesia French (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air)	Esc	5,000.00	2,500.00	1,350.00
Romania (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Saudi Arabia (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
South America (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air)	Ptas	8,800.00	4,400.00	2,420.00
Sri Lanka (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air)	S.Kr	520.00	260.00	145.00
Switzerland	S.Fr	300.00	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Turkey (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
United Arab Emirates (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
U.S.S.R. (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
U.S.A. (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Zaire (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Other Eur. Countr. (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50

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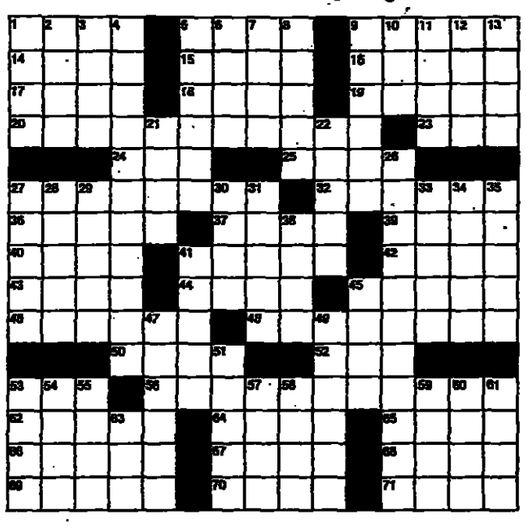
CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Common name in Svendborg
5 By mouth
9 Run off
14 With 3 Down, Western city
15 How some like their steak
16 Classified
17 Famous last words
18 "Region of the rising sun"
19 Desist
20 Swindle
23 Chaney
24 ——la (part song)
25 He lived 912 years
27 Surgeons' needs
32 Large numbers
36 The—— (European city)
37 Bribes: Slang
39 Get one's dander up
40 You were, in ancient Roma
41 Musical instrument of a sort
42 Reputation
43 Does: Poet.
44 Drinks
45 ——Dal, Swedish river
46 Ready for bed
48 Sci-fi flick
50 Stroll far and wide
52 "Winterset" hero
53 Browne of belt fame
56 Flimflam
62 Carpentry, for one
64 Site of a Western art colony
65 Bearded antelopes
66 Orphan on B'way
67 To exist, in Dieppe
68 Ear part
69 Chinese rebellion: 1900
70 Offspring
71 Jug

DOWN

1 Uncovers: Poet.
2 Wood strip supporting plaster
3 See 14 Across
4 Faker
5 Source of revelations
6 Too quick
7 Solo
8 Tends
9 Words of Anna's king, for short
10 Soap ingredient
11 Translucent gem
12 Monetary unit
13 State of bliss
21 Scotch——
22 Plaster of paris
26 Bamboozle
27 Diffuses; radiates
28 Warble
29 Child's marble
30 Gun charge
31 Estimates, with "up"
33 Lasso
34 Playwright Rice
35 Clairvoyants
38 Was beaten
41 Sealskin-covered canoe
45 First: Abbr.
47 Toulouse-Lautrec specialty
49 "We are not ——": Queen Victoria
51 Tones down
53 Strikebreaker
54 Memorable cartoonist
55 Tailless cat
57 Off schedule
58 French illustrator-painter
59 "Oh, Wilderness were Paradise ——!"
60 Hayseed
61 Belgian canal
63 For shame!

Solution to Previous Puzzle

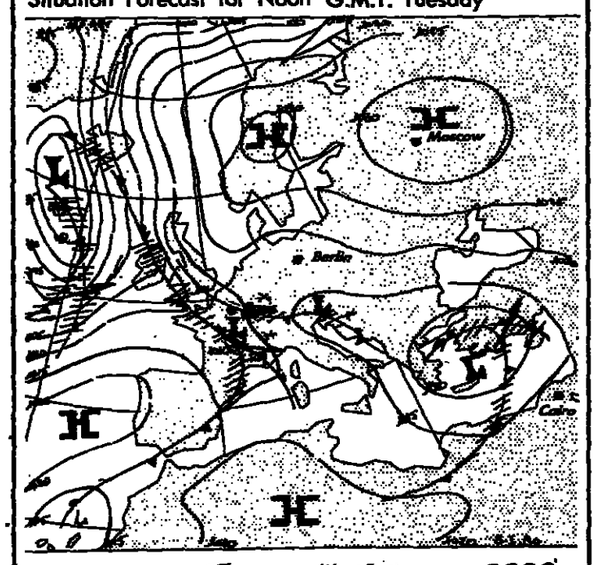
F	O	P		M	I	L	E	R		S	T	I	B	
A	D	I	T		O	V	A	T	E		T	A	H	O
R	E	P	U	B	L	I	C	O	F	T	E	X	A	S
	W	E	S	I	D	E	S		O	V	I	N	E	
			S	L	E	D		R	U	L	E			
B	O	W	L	E	R		V	E	S	T		A	P	T
E	B	I	E		S	A	W	E	E		D	A	R	
G	A	D	S	D	E	N	P	U	R	C	H	A	S	E
A	T	E		A	M	A	I	N		O	I	S	E	
T	E	N		K	U	R	D		B	A	R	R	E	D
		D	O	S	E		B	O	W	N				
S	K	I	R	T		N	E	A	T	E	S	T		
I	N	D	I	A	N	T	E	R	R	I	T	O	R	Y
C	E	L	L		A	I	R	E	D		S	L	U	E
K	E	E	L		B	O	O	T	S		D	E	N	

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	23	55	Cloudy	MADRID	3	37	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	4	39	Foggy	MIAMI	18	64	Fair
ANKARA			N.A.	MILAN	−2	28	Foggy
ATHENS	13	55	Fair	MONTREAL	−4	25	Foggy
BEIRUT	16	61	Fair	MOSCOW	−9	15	Foggy
BELGRADE	−4	25	Snow	MUNICH	2	36	Snow
BERLIN	−2	28	Snow	NEW YORK	0	32	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	5	41	Foggy	NICE	11	52	Fair
BUCHAREST	8	32	Foggy	OSLO	−3	27	Snow
BUDAPEST	−5	23	Snow	PARIS	6	43	Overcast
CASABLANCA	16	61	Fair	PRAGUE	−2	28	Foggy
COPENHAGEN	−1	30	Snow	ROME	19	59	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Foggy	SOFIA	−1	30	Snow
DUBLIN	4	39	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	−1	30	Snow
EDINBURGH	5	41	Rain	TEHRAN	5	41	Snow
FLORENCE	5	41	Foggy	TEL AVIV	16	61	Fair
FRANKFURT	4	39	Foggy	TOKYO	2	36	Fair
GENEVA	5	41	Cloudy	TUNIS	14	57	Cloudy
HELSINKI	−2	27	Overcast	VIENNA	−4	25	Foggy
HOUSTON	23	73	Rain	WARSAW	−5	23	Foggy
ISTANBUL			N.A.	WASHINGTON	1	34	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Fair	ZURICH	1	34	Snow
LISBON	10	50	Foggy				
LONDON	6	43	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	20	68	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Tuesday



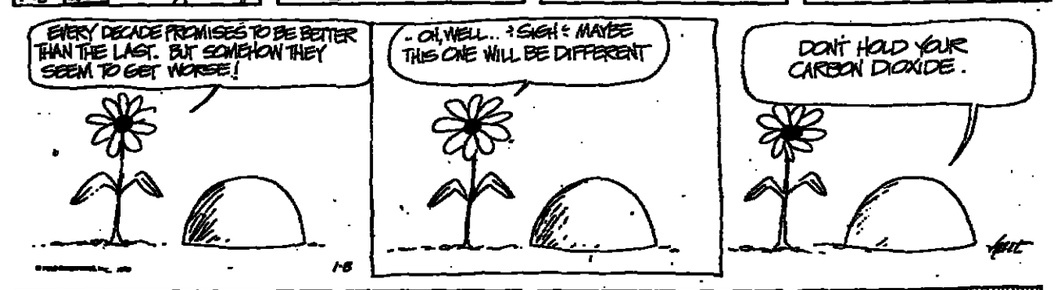
Man Dies in Miami After Balloons Containing Cocaine Burst in Him

MIAMI, Jan. 7 (AP) — A man has died here after 110 small balloons containing cocaine burst in his intestines as he went through customs at the international airport here, officials said. Victor Benjamin of San Francisco died at a hospital Friday after collapsing at the airport after arriving on a flight from La Paz.

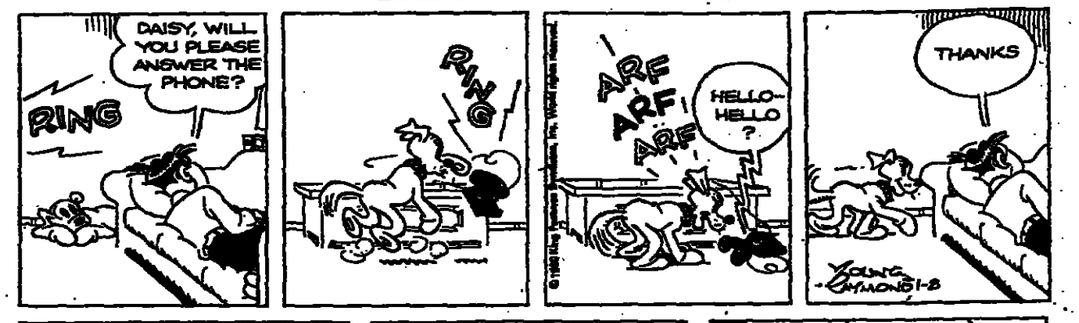
"The bags, or balloons, always break," said Dr. Ronald Wright, chief deputy medical examiner. "Rubber is semipermeable to water. Over the length of time it takes to pass through the gastrointestinal tract, they absorb water. The pressure builds up and they burst." Mr. Benjamin's tract contained about 250 grams of cocaine.

PEANUTS

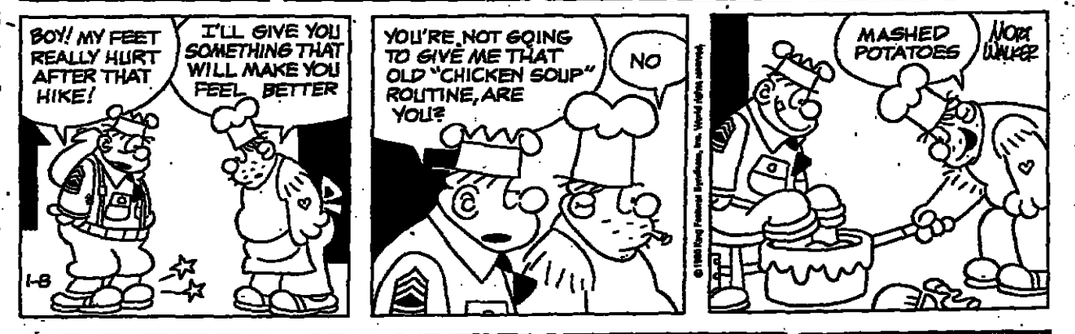
B.C.



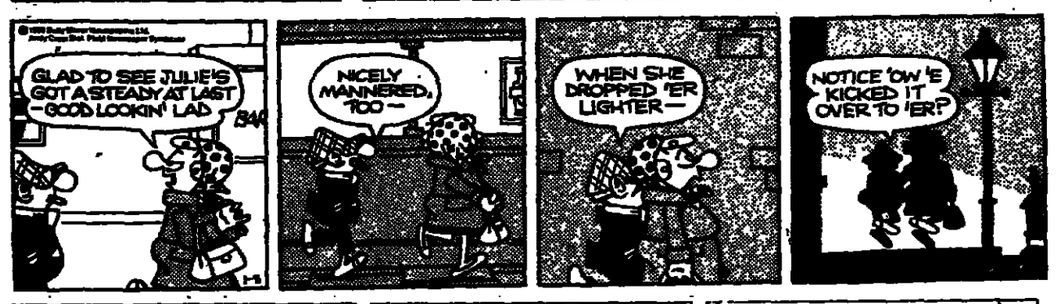
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY

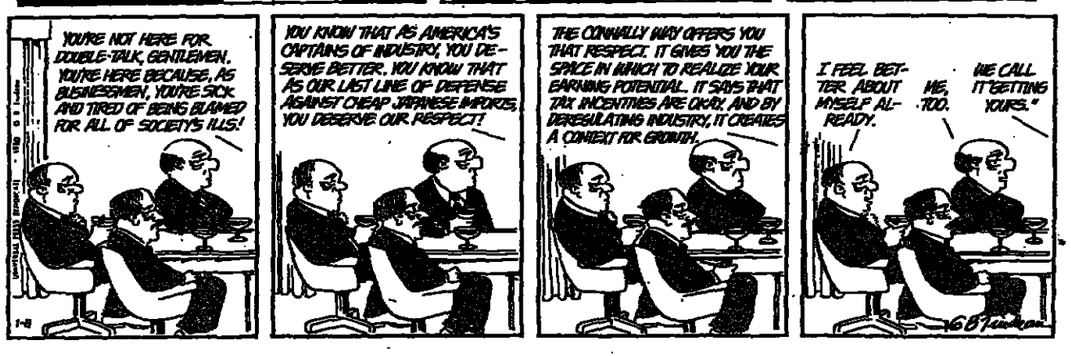


ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CELER

SYSUF

MENECT

TEABED

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) "( ) ( ) – ( ) ( )" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ARMOR HANDY JUNGLE LEVITY
Answer: What the meal might be when there's spaghetti—RATHER LONG

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE

BOOKS

DESPERADOES

By Ron Hansen. Knopf. 273 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WHEN EMMETT DALTON is imprisoned for second-degree murder, he writes to Eugenia Moore, a former schoolteacher who was his brother's mistress and a member of the Dalton gang as well. "Horse stealing," he writes, "was how we occupied ourselves in 1889 and 1890." She replies, "It seems rather headlong, doesn't it?"

A conductor whose train has been held up says, "My heart is about to erupt." A vice president of a bank says, as he holds out a stack of bills to the Daltons, "Look how my hands are shaking." After a brief period of living quietly, Emmett Dalton says, "I wanted to be a dangerous man again."

Eugenia says to Julia, the ordinary young woman who was Emmett's sweetheart, "I suppose I never considered virginity an enviable condition; and innocence seems no more blissful than admitting you can't read. I don't want to be one of the sweet, blank, coddled girls whose highest ambition is their impregnable chastity."

Julia answers: "I suppose you want excitement, don't you? You're one of those women who can't stand to be bored, who wish life could be more interesting. I'm frankly sick of things happening every second. Why does everyone have to be famous? Why do they want their names in the papers? What's so wonderful about being fascinating? I think I'd rather be sweet and blank and coddled and not fuss so much about recognition."

These examples are taken from Ron Hansen's interesting but slightly improbable fictional reconstruction of the exploits of the Dalton gang. In an author's note to "Desperadoes," he says "most of this novel is based on verifiable fact." Then he adds, "I have not hesitated to distort or invent situations and descriptions whenever it seemed fictionally right to do so."

This leaves the reader somewhere in limbo concerning the authenticity, or seeming authenticity, of certain passages. "Fictionally right" can be a rather broad poetic license, depending on who is doing the judging.

It is not clear what Hansen is trying to say in "Desperadoes." Sometimes, especially in the case of Emmett's older brother Bob who is the leader of the gang, the life of an outlaw is represented as having a certain charismatic appeal. Bob "walks tall," and he is not given to remorse. Between robberies, he exchanges caresses and rather finicky phrases with Miss Moore.

Emmett seems to be a reluctant bandit who commits crimes simply because they are there. He doesn't like fearing for his life, nor does he share his brother's fine disdain for other people's mortality. When he is joined to Miss Moore in c Emmett finds that it comes be himself and Julia. It doesn't erotically.

All of the Dalton boys beg peace officers, and there is suggestion in "Desperadoes" they are disillusioned with t pay and insufficient gratitude liar to the job. In a sense, one say that they are rogue cops.

They certainly do not have a calling for crime brother, Grat, is stupid. E dissident and ambivalent, whimsical and reckless. T members of the gang are ha tinct enough to describe.

Their crimes are masterpie inefficiency. They walk into overlook hidden money and bornly attack the railroads do not appear to be a source and which employe cable detectives.

To the modern reader tomed to Byzantine plannin Dalton gang's bank jobs are suicidally improvised. As many Western narratives, the guys are often cowardly, or wish to get involved. It is on Dalton gang's malingering scene of the crime that fin most of them shot.

If violence is ever glamor not that way in "Despe Men are pistol-whipped for no reason, noses are broken handles, people are shot at and Bob even stoops to bus ing his rival for an earlie heart. It is not easy to work pathy with the Daltons.

Perhaps Hansen is implyi society drove the Dalton crime. Does a drought turn into a ghetto? Were the o sheriffs exploited by the Was crime merely a spilling the aggression needed to tam Wild West?

Some of Hansen's best ima the quietest ones: Bob scrapi mud off his boots with a spoon. Emmett walking th buffalo grass high enough to the pockets of his shirt, or sitt a hilltop watching through binoculars a farm woman five away, who is stripped to the washing her hair in a trough.

Near the end of "Despera Emmett, who is now 65, s miss the past." That's not ing, for most of us do. A seems to be the best case for sen's book.

Anatole Broyard is on the The New York Times.

THE GREAT-CIRCLE ROUTE

By Lucienne Bloch. Simon & Schuster. 189 pp. $9.95.

Reviewed by Richard F. Shepard

THIS is a novel that has all the earmarks of autobiography, such is the introspection that permeates it. Yet a brief note assures us that we should infer no relationships to real people and events, and this admonitory fillip makes one admire even more this poetic, gracefully written story of a New York woman, born and raised in a well-to-do refugee Jewish family in which the parents are modern and progressive culturally but still nod to traditional and clan ties.

It is a story about growing up, childhood, young womanhood and mature womanhood. If it is episodic, it is true to both life and art, because life is usually episodic, storing up separate packages of the past. The title refers to the great-circle routes traveled by transatlantic liners, a safe route similar to the one that is the passage of life described here.

Block writes in a restrained, yet beautifully expressive style that one starts reading, perhaps feeling that this will be slow going. But it envelops the reader and the pages fly by because the people she writes about, however coolly, are thoroughly human, and one cares about them.

There is not, I believe, a direct quotation, a setting down of conversation throughout the book, but the author, with utter skill, fashions the interplay of personalities. There is a lifetime of knowledge and hand experience in the bu blocks of this book and, altho is a novel, you will meet peopl are familiar.

It is a book about that mos of modern themes, finding yo but then tired themes are the of great literature. The alchem literature is the writer who co them into wakefulness and sen ty. Bloch has done this quite tively, with wit and humor an ing.

Richard F. Shepard is on th of The New York Times.

Kenyon Revie Makes Comeba

GAMBIER, Ohio (AP) — Kenyon Review, a giant of th ary world that succumbed to interest in 1970, is making a back.

The quarterly, revived last ary, is enjoying uncommon s in its first four issues. Circu has risen to 20,000 copies, a four times that of the old Re heyday, when it was better in Japan and Europe than United States.

The original Kenyon Revie founded by the poet John Ransom in the winter of 1939.

BRIDGE — By Alan Tr

ON the complex competitive auction shown, the bidding reached a crisis point when West doubled five clubs — very slowly.

When East removed the hesitant double to five spades, there was a possibility that he had been influenced by his partner's indecision. North and South rightly called the director, who told them to play on.

Five spades doubled would have been down two. But South carried on to six clubs, which was defeated, and the matter had eventually to be resolved by an appeals committee.

The members of the committee suggested that East-West had done their opponents a favor by bidding five spades, since it appeared that five clubs would have had to fail.

"Not at all," responded South. "I made 11 tricks, so I would have made five clubs."

It seemed to the members of the committee that this was impossible, but the explanation was convincing and interesting.

The opening lead of the spade ace was ruffed, and the club ace was cashed. Dummy was entered twice in diamonds to ruff spades, and a trump was led. West was forced to lead a heart, and the jack won in the dummy. A diamond was led, establishing the ten in the closed hand for a heart discard.

The defense never succe taking a heart trick, and W covered too late that a d lead would have been more tive.

The committee felt that might well have been influen the slowness of his partner's but could find no way to ad score satisfactorily. North South were awarded "averag or 7 match points of a possib

NORTH
♠983
♡QJ2
◇AK3
♣Q1053

WEST
♠AQ6
♡K109854
◇J4
♣K2

EAST
♠KJ1072
♡3
◇Q975
♣8

SOUTH (D)
♠—
♡A76
◇10852
♣AJ9874

East and West were vulnerable

South	West	North	East
Pass	1♡	Pass	1♠
2♣	2♡	2N.T.	Pass
Pass	4♣	5♣	Pass
Pass	Dbl.	Pass	Pass
6♠	Pass	Pass	

West led the spade ace.

Rams Advance to Super Bowl By Defeating Buccaneers, 9-0

By William N. Wallace

TAMPA BAY, Fla., Jan 7 (NYT) — The Los Angeles Rams will be in the Super Bowl at last. The team that steered through the season, managing to win its division title, beat the Tampa Bay Buccaneers, 9-0, here yesterday on three field goals by Frank Corral and took the National Conference championship.

The Rams, who lost the NFC championship game in four of the last five years, will play the Pittsburgh Steelers in the Super Bowl at Pasadena, Calif., on Jan. 20. The Rams will be the favorites.

Yesterday's National Football League contest proved to be a jewel of a game for the 11 Ram defensive specialists. Tampa Bay had next to no offense; the team never reached the Rams' side of the field in the first half and went past it only three times in the second. The Buccaneers' total yardage came to just 177 yards, 43 gained in the first half.

It Happens to Dreams

So the Buccaneers' rags-to-riches dream of reaching the Super Bowl was shattered. It seemed they could have played until midnight without scoring, but they did have three legitimate complaints about officiating. Apparent fouls against pass defenders were not called and a seemingly caught pass in the fourth quarter was ruled incomplete.

But there could be no doubt about which team was better. The Rams gained 369 yards and had 23 first downs to 7 for Tampa Bay. Cullen Bryant ran for 106 yards and Wendell Tyler had 86.

Tampa Bay's two quarterbacks, Doug Williams and Mike Rae, completed only 4 of 26 pass attempts for 43 yards.

The Buccaneers' only accomplishment in the first half was to keep the Rams from invading their end zone. Three times Los Angeles drove down the field against the NFL's best defensive unit, reaching the 18-yard line the first time and then the 1 and 4.

Ahead at the Half

From those efforts came two field goals by Corral, of 19 and 21 yards, and a halftime lead of 6-0 for the NFC's Western Division champions.

In the first two quarters the Buccaneers made only three first downs and gained 43 yards. Williams failed to complete his first 8 passes, most of them overthrown, and at the half he had 2 successes in 12 attempts for 12 yards.

The farthest the Bucs could go was to their 45-yard line, before Williams' 12th pass was intercepted by Jim Youngblood, a Ram linebacker, who returned the ball to midfield 11 seconds before the close of the half.

The Buccaneers showed new formations and new plays. For example, the tight end, Jimmy Giles, was in motion for a block on the weakside linebacker. But nothing worked as the Rams' defenders were everywhere. Their seasoned unit featured one member playing with a leg fracture, Jack Youngblood, an end.

The Rams were not quite flawless in the first two quarters. Wendell Tyler, the halfback, fumbled to end the first Ram drive at the Tampa Bay 20. On the next drive, Cullen Bryant, the fullback, scored from the 4 on first down, but Los Angeles was penalized five yards for having eight men on the line of scrimmage, one more than allowed.

With quarterback Vince Ferragamo and the coaching staff splitting the selection of the plays, the Los Angeles offense was a blend of run and pass. In the first half, Ferragamo completed 10 of 17 pass attempts for 143 yards and he was dropped attempting to pass only once, on a safety blitz, by Mark Cotney.

The Rams, however, had to be concerned because a single touchdown and a conversion kick, achieved perhaps because of a turnover or a kick return, would suddenly put them behind.

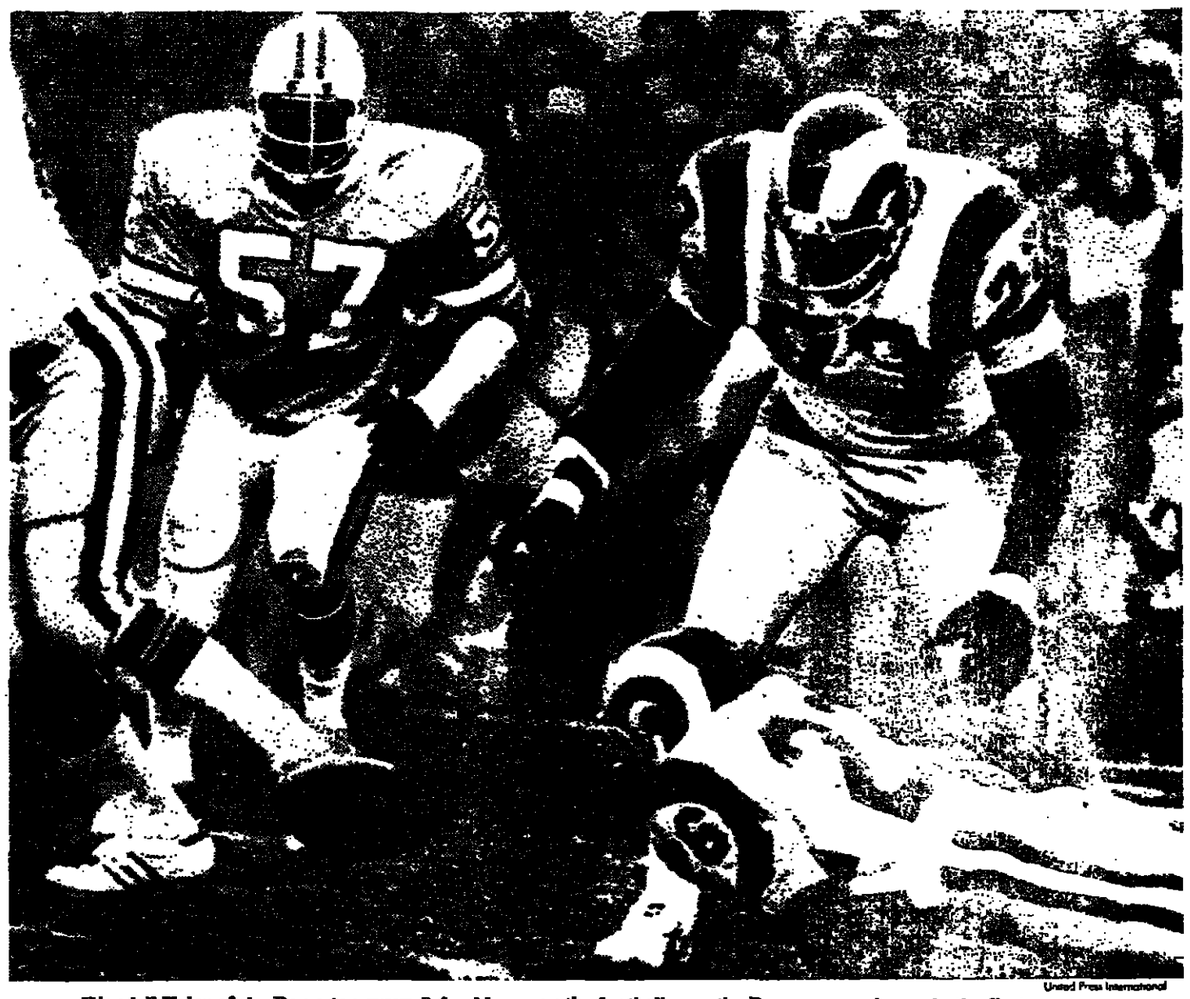
No Margin for Error

At the end of the third period, the Rams had outgained the Buccaneers, 295 yards to 111, but still led by only six points. The pressure continued on the Los Angeles defense therefore to protect the narrow margin.

A completed pass from Rae to Isaac Hagins, a wide receiver, took the Bucs to their 43, but then Mike Fanning, an unsung Ram tackle, sacked Rae and Tampa Bay punted.

The punt was poor and was returned to midfield. Then Tyler, off good blocks, ran inside for 10 yards and outside for 13 more to the Bucs' 28. Ferragamo's first-down pass to Terry Nelson, the tight end, went to the 13 and Bryant ran to the 6 on third down.

Corral kicked a 23-yard field goal and the Rams could breath easier with a 9-0 lead. As it turned out, 6 points would have been enough.



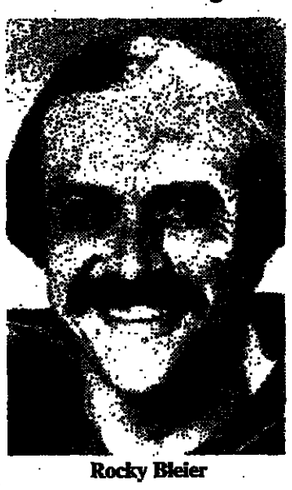
United Press International

Wendell Tyler of the Rams (on ground) fumbles away the football near the Buccaneer end zone in the first quarter.

Red Smith

Grand Old Man of the Steelers

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 7 (NYT) — Rocky Bleier stood in the Steelers' dressing room with a football under his left arm, a cud of chewing tobacco between his jaws and an expression of thoughtful gratification on his comely features. Rocky is the grand old man of the Pittsburgh squad, 33 years old going on 34, having during his 12th professional season he had lost his job as the regular fullback partner of Franco Harris.



Rocky Bleier

Asked what the game ball you're carrying for him he was asked.

"Some of them," he said. "They go to Joe Greene and one to Mel Blount and Toews and a couple to other guys. But I think. They get game-ball-happy after a game like this."

Something for Everybody

Indeed "game like this" was a rouser of a 17-13 victory over the Houston Oilers that gave the Steelers the championship of the American Conference for the fourth time in five years and qualified them for the fourth Super Bowl. Earning a man for this one and setting a chance for $18,000 more if they take the National Football Conference championship two weeks hence, the Steelers shared the field with their backers by beating the spread, which had made them the consensus favorites in the betting market.

Nobody helped more to make it a game like that than Rocky Bleier, who carried the ball 13 times for 52 yards and the touchdown that iced the victory, and caught 6 passes for 50 more.

Although his place in the starting lineup had been taken by 25-year-old Sidney Thornton, who played well against Houston because of an injury, Bleier remarked that he had carried 31 passes during the season, which he considered "pretty good for an old guy."

"Did the old guy ever have a better game than this one?" He was asked.

"I thought I had a good game," he said. "I've blocked better in the past, but let's keep that between us and maybe Coach Noll won't mention it. Sometimes they overlook things when you win."

"Has the old guy decided not to retire?" he was asked.

Thinking It Over

There was just a shade of hesitation. Then: "For the next two weeks, anyway," he said. He mentioned that he would be 34 next season and he said the Steelers had "a lot of young guys who worry you. The club can't carry them all."

Somebody asked how the favored Steelers had felt when a 75-yard pass interception gave the Oilers a 7-0 lead before the game was three minutes old. Rocky shrugged."Nothing was said. We'd been down, 7-0, before. The satisfying thing was that we were moving the ball. Even on that first drive before the interception, we were moving the ball."

He talked about the Steelers' "attitude of professionalism," how they knew they were good and were able to play up to their potential. And that was the most striking feature of the game.

Though they fell behind by 10-3 in the first half and never led by more than seven points until Bleier's four-yard touchdown plunge in the game's last minute, the league's defending champions operated with a resolute confidence that belied the score.

Indeed, the statistics flatly contradicted the scoreboard. In the first half, Pittsburgh made 15 first downs to Houston's 3, gained 101 yards rushing against 2, made total gains of 252 yards to 99. Yet their lead at intermission was only 17-10.

Taking 3 Points

To all appearances, Houston's first touchdown didn't trouble the Steelers at all. They seemed headed for a touchdown immediately after that, until an offside penalty nullified a 10-yard run by Bleier and forced them to settle for a field goal.

Houston responded with a field goal that put the Oilers ahead, 10-3, and Pittsburgh struck back for 63 yards, with Terry Bradshaw throwing to Bennie Cunningham, his tight end, for a touchdown and a 10-10 tie. The pass was completed over Houston's strong safety, Vernon Perry, who stamped his foot like a petulant child.

Next time Pittsburgh had possession, Bradshaw directed a 49-yard drive in six plays. The sixth was a pass to John Stallworth in the end zone. Score: 17-10.

It was all so cool and professional. When misfortune struck, as it did at times, Bradshaw didn't panic and try to get it all back in one piece. He mixed passes with a running game, getting as much as he needed when he needed it, confident that he had the men and the tools to get the job doen.

With 10 minutes still to play and the teams only 7 points apart, a message on the scoreboard read: "US Steel congratulates the Steelers on a super job." It was like the Chicago Tribune bannerline announcing Tom Dewey's victory over Harry Truman in the presidential election of 1948.

They were already making jokes in the pressbox. Last week when the Oilers qualified for this match by beating San Diego, they did so without Dan Pastorini, their regular quarterback, without Earl Campbell, the league's best runner, and without Kenny Burrough, their leading pass receiver. All three played yesterday.

"They should have stayed with the guys who got 'em here," the wits were saying.

NFL Playoffs

Wild-card playoffs
NFC
Philadelphia 27, Chicago 17
AFC
Houston 13, Denver 7
NFC divisional playoffs
Tampa Bay 24, Philadelphia 17
Los Angeles 21, Dallas 19
AFC divisional playoffs
Houston 17, San Diego 14
Pittsburgh 34, Miami 14
AFC championship
Pittsburgh 27, Houston 13
NFC championship
Los Angeles 9, Tampa Bay 0
Sunday, Jan. 20
Super Bowl XIV
At Pasadena, Calif.
Pittsburgh vs Los Angeles

Comeback for Morton

DENVER, Jan. 7 (UPI) — Craig Morton, 36, the veteran quarterback with the Denver Broncos, has decided not to retire from the National Football League and plans to play his 16th season next year.

Nadig First in Downhill for Fourth Time

PFRONTEN, West Germany, Jan. 7 (UPI) — Marie-Theres Nadig of Switzerland won her fourth World Cup downhill race of the season here today and moved into a tie with Annemarie Moser-Proell of Austria for the lead in the overall women's standings with 150 points.

Nadig said she learned from mistakes she made on the same course here yesterday, when she placed second, the lowest she has ranked in five downhills. "That gave me confidence to win today," she said after finishing in 1 minute 21.22 seconds.

Proell, who won yesterday, finished fourth today behind her younger sister, Cornelia, and Doris de Agostini of Switzerland.

Cornelia Proell, 19, using her sister's skis at the suggestion of Austrian team officials, came down the 2,080-meter course in 1:21.41, just 19-100ths behind Nadig. De Agostini clocked 1:21.60, or 17-100ths ahead of Annemarie Proell.

The top four skiers used to best advantage their draw in the middle of the top 15, plowing a fast course through freshly packed snow and having the luck to ski before more snow fell.

Fresh snowfalls and mist hampered the vision and speed of skiers drawn at the bottom of the top group.

Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein, who took third place yesterday but fell back to sixth today, said after the race, "It was impossible. It just kept getting worse and worse. You couldn't see anything."

American skiers said they suffered from the heavy snowfall and poor visibility. The best showing by a U.S. skier was a 10th place by Heidi Preuss.

"I came down right at the height of the storm," said Cindy Nelson, sixth yesterday and 20th today. "I was skiing really well but I couldn't get the speed."

Women's Downhill
1. Marie-Theres Nadig, Switzerland, 1:21.22
2. Cornelia Proell, Austria, 1:21.41
3. Doris de Agostini, Switzerland, 1:21.60
4. Annemarie Moser-Proell, Austria, 1:21.77
5. Annemarie Buschelsberger, Switzerland, 1:21.99
6. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:22.66
7. Evi Millermaier, West Germany, 1:22.72
8. Irene Epple, West Germany, 1:22.87
9. Jana Soltysova, Czechoslovakia, 1:23.00
10. Heidi Preuss, U.S., 1:23.22

World Cup Standings
1. Annemarie Moser-Proell and Marie-Theres Nadig, 150 points
3. Hanni Wenzel, 139
4. Jana Soltysova, Czechoslovakia, 67
5. Perrine Pelen, France, 63
6. Cindy Nelson, U.S., 57
7. Fabienne Serrat, France, 55
8. Irene Epple, 46
9. Laurie Graham, Canada, 36
10. Erika Hess, Switzerland, and Cornelia Proell, Austria, 35

Lesser 2 Lead the Big 10 in Basketball

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (NYT) — When the basketball coaches of the Big Ten Conference gathered at the Sheraton O'Hare Hotel in Chicago last Nov. 25, before the season started, for their annual news conference, most of the talk dealt with Indiana's preseason ranking as the nation's top team and the strength of Ohio State, Purdue and Iowa.

When it came time for Johnny Orr, the Michigan coach, to speak, he praised Mike McGee, his high-scoring junior backcourt man, and called the conference "the toughest in the nation." Orr was not about to brag about his Wolverines, who had been picked to finish eighth. Bill Cofield of Wisconsin, whose team had been selected to finish seventh, took the same tack.

After the start of the season, Indiana lost Mike Woodson, its best scorer, for the campaign because of back surgery, and Iowa has been playing without Ronnie Lester, one of the nation's top scorers.

Hawkeyes Go Down

Orr and Cofield now have something to talk about. Michigan brought its won-lost record to 9-2 after it handed Iowa its first defeat in 11 games, 68-65, Saturday night, while the Badgers (11-3) upset Indiana, 52-50. The Wolverines and the Badgers are tied for the conference lead with Ohio State, each with 2-0 marks.

McGee scored 25 points, and Marty Bodnar had the decisive layup for Michigan's final points in its victory over Iowa. But the praise was saved for Paul Heuerman, playing for the first time since he recovered from mononeucleosis. The 6-foot-9-inch junior scored 12 points and grabbed 11 rebounds.

"To be sick like he was," said Orr, "and play that way is just great. We took him out in the first half and just dropped."

A 20-foot jump shot with 43 seconds to go by Wes Matthews increased the Badgers' record to 10-3, while Indiana suffered its fourth setback in 11 games.

Once-beaten Ohio State's 10th victory, a 67-58 triumph over Purdue, matched two of the finest centers in the nation — Herb Williams and Joe Barry Carroll. It did not end that way. Williams, the Buckeyes' center, was taken off the 7-1 Carroll after picking up his fourth foul in the second half. The task then fell to Jim Smith, and when he fouled out Jim Ellinghausen took over.

Carroll, who scored 21 points, managed only 4 in the last seven minutes as Ellinghausen got help. Williams scored 10 of his 14 points in the final 12 minutes.

"My job was to front him and make him turn into the middle," said the 6-7 Ellinghausen. "It seemed every time he did, there were two guys waiting for him. He doesn't like to go to his left, but that's the way we had him going."

Discipline Helps

In the Southeastern Conference, it appears that a good way to win is to bench two good players for training violations. Last week Joe B. Hall, the Kentucky coach, suspended Sam Bowie and Dirk Minniefield before the Notre Dame game and the Wildcats triumphed.

Saturday the Tennessee coach, Don DeVoe, made a similar move before his team was to play Kentucky, ranked No. 2 in the nation. The Vols played without Reggie Johnson, an all-SEC forward, and Chuck Threeths, a top reserve, and they snapped Kentucky's 12-game winning streak, 49-47, on a 12-foot baseline jumper by Howard Wood with three seconds left. It was Tennessee's fourth straight conference victory.

Both players Hall suspended figured prominently in trying to stave off the Wildcats' second defeat. Minniefield tied the game at 45-45, and after Ralph Parton put Tennessee into the lead, on a pair of free throws, Bowie deadlocked the game with a layup before the winning basket by Wood.

Kentucky attempted only two free throws, while Tennessee made 15 of 17. After the game, Hall said: "I don't want to imply anything, but we've been playing basketball since 1903, and that tied a school record."

Elsewhere among the nation's top teams, unbeaten and top-ranked Duke, led by 21 points from Gene Banks, made Colgate its 11th victim, 73-44. De Paul, led by Mark Aguirre's 22 points, stayed unbeaten by topping Loyola of Chicago, 80-75, for its 10th victory.

College Basketball

Sunday's Results
East
Albany 83, Tufts 71
Potsdam 96, Ottawa 71
Rhode Island 64, Widener 48
RPI 62, Union 58
West
Denver 66, W. Montana 53

Transactions

COLLEGE

CINCINNATI—Ed Bodger, head basketball coach, resigned.

FLORIDA—Fired John Lotz, head basketball coach. Named Ed Visscher interim head basketball coach.

JUNIATA COLLEGE—Dean Rossi, head football coach, resigned.

Austin Routs Lloyd, Faces Navratilova

By Barry Lorge

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (WP) — Tracy Austin had an ax. She gave Chris Evert 40 whacks. And when she saw what she had done, the next time gave her 41.

That paraphrase of the saga of Lizzie Borden might best describe, in spirit and substance, what happened in yesterday's second match in four days between Chris Evert Lloyd and Tracy Austin, the once and future ice maidens of tennis.

Austin is a 17-year-old killer on the court. Ingenuous as Lizzie Borden in appearance, she goes after opponents with a tennis racket in the same grim, unemotional way, and with the same lethal intentions, as the legendary Lizzie went after her parents with a hatchet.

Yesterday afternoon at Capital Center, Austin whacked the 25-year-old Lloyd, 6-3, 6-0 — even more decisively than she had on Thursday evening — and reached the final of the Colgate Series Championship.

She will play Martina Navratilova — who routed Wendy Turnbull, 6-2, 6-0, in more of a quick ambush than a grisly ax murder — for the championship tonight.

Crowd Saddened

The crowd of 9,800 expected Navratilova to overwhelm Turnbull, but they were shocked and rather saddened at how ruthlessly Austin handled Lloyd.

Thursday night — before the draw for the tournament got turned inside-out by Evonne Goolagong Cawley's default to Turnbull because of a sprained hand — Austin beat Lloyd, 6-1, 6-3. This time she started more slowly, and found more early resistance, but wound up losing one game fewer.

More memorable than the bald scores, however, was the way Austin performed this execution. It was cold, brutal and impressive.

This was Austin's fourth successive victory over Lloyd, dating back to her 6-4, 6-3 triumph in the final of the U.S. Open in September, and the fourth successive time she has not lost a set.

In the last nine months, Austin has beaten her onetime role model, whose style she so closely resembles, six times in eight meetings.

The inescapable conclusion is that Austin is now the most deadly practitioner of the glacial baseline style that Lloyd epitomized in the '70s, recalling the temperament and the meerring ground games of Helen Wills in the 1930s and Maureen Connolly in the 1950s.

Tonight, Austin will be playing Navratilova, who has elevated to new heights the net-rushing style of Suzanne Lenglen, Elizabeth Ryan and Alice Marble in the pre-World War II era and postwar champions such as Margaret Court and Billie Jean King.

Disappointing in the second half of 1979, after her second consecutive Wimbledon singles victory, Navratilova has come into the first tournament of the new year in devastating form: lean, quick and far stronger than any other woman in tennis.

Yesterday she was broken once — in the third game, when the fleet but relatively light-hitting Turnbull slid several short, softly angled returns by her and forced errors off stretching half-volleys or low volleys — but lost only six points on serve thereafter.

Navratilova beat Austin six successive times after losing to her in the Avon Championships of Washington a year ago this week, then lost their last four meetings of 1979.

"I just didn't play well in those four, starting at the U.S. Open," said Navratilova, who has a history of fizzling in the fall.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	26	1	10	62	142	109
NY Rangers	17	14	7	41	153	148
NY Islanders	15	16	6	36	128	127
Atlanta	14	18	5	33	125	136
Washington	10	23	6	26	118	147
Smythe Division						
Chicago	15	13	12	42	115	115
Vancouver	15	18	7	37	129	131
St. Louis	14	19	6	34	114	132
Winnipeg	12	23	5	29	107	156
Colorado	12	23	3	27	125	147
Edmonton	9	19	9	27	126	161

WALES CONFERENCE

Adams Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Buffalo	26	11	3	55	152	107
Boston	21	11	5	47	138	106
Minnesota	19	9	8	46	149	110
Quebec	16	17	6	38	124	131
Toronto	16	18	4	36	122	144
Norris Division						
Los Angeles	18	12	8	44	143	144
Pittsburgh	16	12	11	43	135	130
Montreal	16	16	6	42	148	136
Detroit	13	18	7	33	125	132
Hartford	9	18	10	28	118	137

Sunday's Results
Atlanta 5, New York Rangers 5 (K. Nilsson 3 (20), Houston (2), Unger (6); Don Maloney 3 (11), Beck (8), Hedberg (22)).
Detroit 2, Hartford 1 (Labraaten (17), Nadomansky (24); Fotiu (4)).
Chicago 3, Vancouver 1 (Ruskowski (16), Butler (8), Mulvey (21); Oddleifson (7)).
Philadelphia 4, Buffalo 2 (Hill (7), Ververbert (8), Barber (20), MacLeish (22); Martin (19), Gare (27)).
Los Angeles 4, Winnipeg 4 (Dionne 3 (32), Murphy (13); Lukowich (17), Marsh (12), Sloberg (3), Riley (3)).

Pacers' Forward Hooks Up With a Muse

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (NYT) — In restaurants and in hotel rooms, on matchbook covers, napkins and scratch pads, Alex English, a forward for the Indiana Pacers in the National Basketball Association, often turns to poetry to express his moods.

Everything English has written has become part of a collection of almost 300 poems that he has entitled "Sometimey Feelins Sometimes."

"All are different," English said. "Some don't rhyme. I write about the things I experience with different people. I only say what I want to express. I can write them better than say them. I have a lot of poems people can relate to in any walk of life because they are of different feelings people feel or have felt during a lifetime. I'm trying to get them published."

Far From His Life

Only two of English's poems have been related to basketball and both have dealt with free agency and his feelings when he left Milwaukee in 1978 and signed as a free agent with the Pacers. One was called, "It's Time to Go" and it reads:

Autumn's orange yellow and
Rust paints my mind with outdoor
Lust for freedom of movement about nature's room.
But autumn's coming means I'll be leaving soon
To continue my stroll with destination
And add to memories
This summer's vacation.

"The poem was sort of a reflection of the Milwaukee Bucks' giving up on me and not wanting to deal with me after I became a free agent," said the 25-year-old English. "The other poem I called 'Barter Talk.' It was written in 1978 when Marvin Webster left the Seattle SuperSonics and signed with the Knicks as a free agent and there was a lot of player movement going on. The poem was a fantasy of trade talk that goes on between general managers trying to make a deal."

English's favorite poet is Peter McWilliams, a contemporary poet who uses free verse.

"I do a lot of reading," English said, "and I happened to pick up a book of poems by McWilliams at the time I was into transcendental meditation. That's where you sit for 20 minutes in the morning and 20 minutes in the evening and with the help of a mantra, it triggers the release of different feelings deep down in the subconscious which ordinarily would not be released. McWilliams was a meditator."

From Cezanne to Neiman

Studying art is another of English's pastimes, stretching from Paul Cezanne to Leroy Neiman.

After every NBA season players often return home to work with youngsters in their communities, usually in basketball clinics.

English is different. When he returns to Columbia, S.C., he goes back to the University of South Carolina to further his studies in English. During the past summer he took courses in journalism and American literature, and he estimates he is two years away from receiving his master's degree in English.

"After my basketball days are over, I would like to be a professor of English at my university," English said, "and also maybe do a little coaching."

In the four seasons he played for Coach Frank McGuire at South Carolina, English was noted for a feathery shooting touch and graceful moves on the court. Although he is 6 feet 7 inches tall, he is not built for scrapping under the boards but still is an excellent rebounder, especially off the offensive board. He has excellent timing on his jumps and he moves quickly to the basket when a shot is released.

English is the first forward Coach Bob Leonard brings in. Not being a starter used to bother English, but he says it does not any more.

He played two seasons in Milwaukee after the Bucks selected him on the second round of the 1978 college draft. Last season, his first with the Pacers, English averaged 16 points a game.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	30	10	.750	—
Philadelphia	28	11	.718	1½
New York	22	21	.512	9½
Washington	18	20	.474	11
New Jersey	18	24	.429	13
Central Division				
Atlanta	25	17	.595	—
San Antonio	21	21	.500	4
Cleveland	19	23	.452	6
Houston	18	22	.450	6
Indiana	17	24	.415	7½
Detroit	10	32	.238	15

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	26	18	.591	—
Milwaukee	25	18	.581	½
Denver	16	27	.372	9½
Chicago	13	26	.333	10½
Utah	12	30	.286	13
Pacific Division				
Seattle	29	13	.690	—
Los Angeles	29	14	.674	½
Phoenix	26	16	.619	3
Portland	23	22	.511	7½
San Diego	22	23	.489	8½
Golden State	13	28	.317	15½

Sunday's Results
Kansas City 120, Denver 101 (Wedman 24, Birdsong 23; Thompson 22, Issel 20).
New Jersey 108, Cleveland 108 (Newlin 34, Nott 27; Smith 21, Mitchell 17).
Milwaukee 113, Los Angeles 103 (Meyers 28, M. Johnson 25, Winters 25; Wilkes 24, Abdul-Jabbar 22).
Portland 139, Detroit 122 (R. Brewer 28, Lucas 17; McAdoo 31, Long 14).
San Diego 105, Seattle 103 (Free 34, Taylor 19; G. Williams 19, D. Johnson 20).

U.S. Swimmers Dominate Texas Meet

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 7 (UPI) — The U.S. squad led by Tracy Caulkins, Linda Jezek and Kim Linehan won 10 of 14 events at the U.S. national women's swim meet here during the weekend, easily dominating national teams from West Germany and Russia.

The U.S. women's Olympic coaches, George Haines and Paul Bergen, smilingly agreed the results would make the Americans favorites in Moscow at the Olympics later this summer.

"The girls' team strength and depth looked real good," said Bergen, coach at the University of Texas and assistant to Haines on the U.S. Olympic team.

East Germany won almost all the gold medals in women's swimming before the 1976 Olympics, but Haines said things have changed now.

"In 1976, East Germany had 9 world records of 11 events, and this year it looks like we're going to break about 7 records. That helps a team psychologically," he said.

Caulkins, winner of the 100- and 200-meter backstroke events at the meet and a member of the 1976 Olympic team, said, "I think we're a much stronger team and have a lot more positive attitude about ourselves than we did in '76.

"Last time we put the East Germans way up there and us down here. This year we put ourselves right up with them."

Caulkins bettered her own world record in the 200-individual medley with a time of 2:13.69, upset Andrea Pollack of East Germany, the world-record holder, in the 100-meter butterfly, won the 100-meter breaststroke in a U.S. record time of 1:10.65 and swam on two winning relay teams.

Linehan easily won the 1,500-meter freestyle yesterday in 16:20.92 and earlier won the 400-freestyle in 4:07.84.

Final Burst

East Germany's Petra Schneider, 16 years old like Caulkins, came from behind in the last 50 meters to defeat her in the 400-meter individual medley yesterday, and Pollack gave the East Germans another victory with a 2:11.56 in the 200-meter butterfly.

Cynthia Woodhead of the United States, the world-record holder, won the 200-meter freestyle yesterday in 1:59.39 and anchored the winning relay teams.

Russia's only victory in the two-day came in the 200-meter breaststroke, in which the Russians swept the first four places. Lina Kachushite won in 2:30.55.

Red Army Wins

QUEBEC, Jan. 7 (UPI) — Boris Mikhailov broke a 4-4 tie in the third period here yesterday with a goal that led the Central Red Army to a 6-4 hockey victory over the Quebec Nordiques. The Russians completed their five-game series with three victories and two losses against National Hockey League clubs.

Iwan to Begin IOC Suit Today

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Jan. 7 (UPI) — Swiss lawyers representing Taiwan said today that they expect a decision on whether Taiwan can compete in this year's Olympic Games in Lake Placid and Moscow under the same rules as in the past.

"The IOC and the International Olympic Committee will present our arguments to the judge in Lausanne tomorrow and we expect a written decision from the judge within a few days, probably by the end of next week," attorney Alain Wurzburger said.

"We believe that a Swiss judge is competent to rule on this issue as the IOC is formally registered in Switzerland," he added.

The IOC voted last month to allow Red China as a member although Taiwan can continue to compete in the Olympics provided Peking used a different flag, anthem and name.

Wurzburger said the hearing is "preliminary" in that the only arguments involved concerns Taiwan's participation, under the earlier formula, at Lake Placid and Moscow. Further hearings will concern the political issue of Taiwanese membership in the IOC," he said.

Art Buchwald

Russians in Kabul? Ring a Church Bell

WASHINGTON — Rowly, the columnist who works across the hall from me, came into my office the other day and said, "What are we going to do about Afghanistan?"

I was still trying to recover from the holidays, so I told him frankly, "I'm not ready for Afghanistan. I still haven't figured out what I'm going to do in Iran."

Buchwald

"But Afghanistan is more serious than Iran. There are thousands of Soviet troops there. It's the first mass movement of the Kremlin's military might since Czechoslovakia."

"I'm aware of that," I told him. "But I'm not up to dealing with Afghanistan until I find out where the hell it is."

"So you're not going to take it seriously?"

"I didn't say I wasn't going to take it seriously. I said I wasn't going to take it at all. No one told me to keep an eye on Afghanistan. I need time for these things. Give me another month and then I might tilt one way or the other."

* * *

"A month could be too late. We have to do something about it now!"

"President Carter has warned Leonid Brezhnev in the strongest terms that the United States takes the dimmest view of the Soviet troops being sent there and has cut grain sales to Russia. I should think that would take care of the matter."

"Words aren't enough. We're going to have to take some sort of action."

"I'm not ready to take any action, Rowly. There is just so much a person in my position can do."

"Don't you realize that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is a dagger thrusting at the heart of Iran?"

"The way I feel about Iran these days, I wish someone would stab it."

"And it would change the entire balance of power in the Middle East."

"I'm not a dummy, Rowly. Everyone knows that. But I have enough on my plate right now: Carter is going to handle this one alone. I'm sure he's up to it."

"But the Russians installed their own puppet in the capital and killed their other puppet. Their intentions are to destroy the Moslems in the country and make Afghanistan a satellite of the Soviet Union. Are you going to stand by and allow this act of naked aggression."

* * *

"Rowly, you know how I feel about naked aggression. I was one of the first people to speak out against it long before it was fashionable. I will put my record of anti-naked aggression against anyone in this country. At the same time, I have to deal with one crisis at a time. I can't spread myself too thin."

"I'm sorry you feel this way about it," he said. "I was hoping you would at least have a solution to this one — no wonder Carter says there is a malaise in the country."

* * *

"Rowly, when it comes to Afghanistan, I don't believe I'm the only one who is turning out. I've spoken to dozens of people and not one of them knows what we should do about Afghanistan. Even my own brother-in-law, who has a solution to everything, had a blank look on his face when I mentioned the coup in Kabul."

"That's it then," he said, "you're just going to sit in your office reading the comics while Afghanistan goes down the drain?"

"If you think it will do any good," I told him, "I'll ring a church bell on my way home."

Papal Rain Check

BOSTON (AP) — Folks who buy the recording of Pope John Paul II's Mass on Boston Common won't hear the rain. Stormy weather while the pontiff celebrated Mass on Oct. 1 marred the recorded performance of the Archdiocesan Papal Choir. So, Vogt Quality Recordings of Needham redid musical portions of the service — without the rain and some of the original music.

Broadway by HIRSCHFELD

By Jay Sharbutt

NEW YORK (AP) — To be a Broadway star requires talent, training and luck. A hit show won't hurt, either. Then, just one thing remains to signify your star status: an Al Hirschfeld sketch.

Hirschfeld, 76, a kindly man with bushy black eyebrows, a white beard and a deep, resonant voice, is the main stem's main man in matters of caricature. He's been that for years.

No Broadway opening is complete without his drawings of the featured players, the sketches displayed in The New York Times. No matter that he greatly exaggerates the wide mouth and huge eyes of a Carol Channing, the lantern jaw of a John Lithgow, the rampant bulk of a Zero Mostel, the dark, ominous brows of a Joseph Papp.

They know he does it without malice, that he's been sketching celebrities for various papers and magazines since 1922, when he attended a play here that starred French actor Sacha Guitry:

"I was with a press agent, Dick Maney. It was his first show. Just nervously, during the performance, I made a little doodle on the playbill. He asked me to put it on a plain piece of paper.

"I said I'd give it a try. Well," — his voice rose in wonder — "lo and behold, next Sunday it was in The New York Tribune." Before long, his stuff regularly appeared in four newspapers here.

Finally, the late Lester Markel, Sunday editor of The New York Times, called him in. "He told me, 'Look, I don't know what paper I'm looking at. We've got to make an arrangement with you.'

"I said, 'I'm perfectly amenable to it. I'm looking for more money and less work.' There was never a written contract, just a verbal agreement. And we've stuck with it ever since."

The artist, whose sketches appear in a new book, "Hirschfeld by Hirschfeld" (Dodd, Mead), was born in St. Louis, Mo.

'It's an Ailment'

"It's always been an ailment, an illness. It never occurred to me to do anything else," he says. His formal training consists of a few lessons he took as a child at the National Academy of Art and Design.

But his professional rise was brisk. At 17, he drew ads for Goldwyn Studios. At 18, he was art director at Selznick Studios. Soon he drove a Stutz Bearcat, attended services at fashionable speakeasies and, as Damon Runyon would say, went around and about. He went to Paris in the '20s, took a studio, spent time with other young painters, experimented with sculpture, but returned to line sketches.

He also tried political sketches for then-radical magazines, but has long since shunned that: "To do political drawings you have to really be a deep believer. You can't change your point of view in midstream. It's not easy. So this way [theatrical caricatures] the heroes and villains in my drawings are the playwright's job. All I do is interpret what he does."

The interpreting usually starts in an out-of-town theater where a Broadway-bound play is warming up. He's in the audience, sketch pad and pencil in hand, jotting notes and making rough outlines.

He then returns to his fourth-floor studio in Manhattan, sits in an old barber chair, muses a while, then draws for keeps.

"The big problem is that blank piece of paper," he sighs. "That's madness."

Madness lies another way — for his fans. They sometimes go nuts trying to find where he's hidden the name "Nina" in his fine-line sketches of celebrities.

Nina is his daughter. When she was born 32 years ago, her proud father, married to actress Dolly Haas, celebrated by hiding her name in a drawing published the next day. Word of this soon got out.

But he continues the practice. Only once has another name appeared. It belongs to a friend of Nina named Lisa. He slipped it in when both were kids, a birthday present made at his daughter's request.

"When I did it, well, letters came in congrulating me on the new arrival," he grinned. "And Walter Winchell had it in his column that I had a new daughter, Lisa."

A gentle gag, but in keeping with Hirschfeld's nature, which by all accounts is affectionate and on the pixie side. Said nature is reflected in his work, which seems odd, since caricaturists often work with malice aforethought, or no thought, afore or aft.

"Well," he slowly said, "I don't consciously try to play God in these things. What I do is whatever the character in the play is. My main concern is to do a good drawing — with some value, some lasting quality. And that's it."

A few gripes came in during the early years, he allows: "Some thought I was making fun of them. They complained to the management and so on. But the paper always stood by me in those things.

"Then, as time wore on, people became accustomed to them."

He has no idea how many sketches he's done in his 55 years of theatergoing. But thousands may suffice as a rough estimate.

Some sketches, of course, never appeared because the Broadway-bound show involved expired out of town. The most memorable play in this regard, he thinks, was "The Admiral Takes a Wife."

"Alfred Drake and Jose Ferrer were in it," he said. "It was a comedy, full of Japanese spies. It had to do with all the corruption that takes place in Pearl Harbor."

Alas, he added, it opened on a bad day — Dec. 7, 1941.

Fling at Writing

Another memorable show was "Sweet Bye and Bye," mainly because he co-authored it with his longtime friend, the late humorist S.J. Perelman. It was Hirschfeld's first and last fling at Broadway writing.

With words and music by Ogden Nash and Vernon Duke, it was a 1947 musical set in the year 2076. It opened wobbly in New Haven and grew wobblier in another tryout in Philadelphia.

Drawings ©1979 by Al Hirschfeld

Al Pacino in "Richard III."

It was there the authors paused for drinks and lunch with Perelman's close friend, Holiday magazine editor Tee Patrick, whom Hirschfeld fondly recalls as "the last of the great editors."

Patrick asked Perelman what he planned doing after his show opened. "Go fishing in Florida," he was told. Fine, the editor said, do a piece about that. Hirschfeld will illustrate it.

But the illustrator had to go to Hollywood. His wife was there. A Hollywood article was discussed. More talk. More grog. It all led to a round-the-world assignment that became Perelman's famous Hirschfeld-sketched travel book, "Westward Ha!"

"We had to leave the country anyway when our show flopped," Hirschfeld noted. "We couldn't face all these people who'd put up this money. We were gone nine months.

"And by the time we came back, all was forgiven." He leaned back in his barber's chair and beamed. "That's the wonderful thing about the theater. Nobody remembers a flop."

PEOPLE

Salesman Hits $ For $300,000

Jerome Sommer, 68, salesman from Ocean Ci a $300,000 jackpot in wh go Hilton Hotel officia the biggest slot machine made in Las Vegas. H gusher came on his fift plunking 15 dollar-coins the resort's "pot of g slots. He lined up five se bottom line of the slot alarms followed by the p

* * * s

The will of Zeppo Marx, nation last November, is being of the by his first wife, Mario Shatner left little of his estimate nd co lion estate. Mrs. Marx, Nichols marriage to Zeppo ende ictor an contended in a petition orting California court that he's — G "unduly influenced by a Saint J pretty girl," Patricia Jo Bite." F drawing up the will sho Christ his death. The will le enture," Welch his interest in s Mary S market property and a R after Ti Miss Welch is a sister the Amin Marx, Marx's second w Weare now married to Frank hearing was set for March

* * * Burlin

Princess Margaret, 49, nd that left a London hospital a e club's day stay for surgery for t founde of what was called a non he's in skin lesion . . . Maur "During lead singer of the Bee ve answ group, has been release er work, London clinic where he w own int for nervous exhaustion. e bills lapsed after flying back fr ty. I thi cert tour in the United Sta The clu

* * * 1979's cl

Pope John Paul II visi erie of mates at a juvenile detent ed the c in the outskirts of R inly has hummed along to their gu ter. Ab ate snacks with them, told ican stan ries of love and hope ar hands ir with them. The boys at del Marmo facility, all bet always as of 14 and 18, presented t always. a mosaic portrait of the B is Merv donna of Czestochowa icked Zsa Paul's native Poland. difficul

* * * e's No.

A 28-year-old Japanese , "It's n to Algiers, hoping to mak wn husb bicycle trip across the er to m desert. Kazuhiko Yokoo happy." pedal the 3,100 miles to L JUST geria, within three months cycle specially built to be ous to sand.

—SAMUEL J BILES

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LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO PRESENT PETITION IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE CHANCERY DIVISION PATENTS COURT

In the matter of the Patents Act 1949 and - in the matter of letters patent granted to The Offshore Company, of 609 Esperon Building, Houston, State of Texas, United States of America, and bearing date the 9th day of January 1964, and numbered 1,014,879 entitled 'Improved Floating Structure Mooring System'.

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of The Offshore Company to present a petition under section 23 of the Patents act 1949 (as amended by the Patents Act 1977) to the High Court of Justice praying that the term of the said letters patent be extended.

And notice is further given that on the 26th day of March 1980 at 10.30 a.m. or so soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, the said The Offshore Company intends to apply to the Court for directions fixing the date of hearing of the petition and other directions. Notices of objection must be lodged not less than 7 days before the date above mentioned at the Chancery Registrar's Office. Documents requiring service upon the said The Offshore Company pursuant to the rules of The Supreme Court, order 103, rule 5, may be served at the office of the solicitor to the said The Offshore Company.

Dated this 2nd day of January 1980.

Lovell White and King

Solicitors to the said The Offshore Company and whose address for service is 21 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1A 2DY.

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